

The Hongkong Telegraph.

WEATHER FORECAST
CLOUDY
Barometer 29.66

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)
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August 10, 1913, Temperature a.m. 78, p.m. 83, Humidity...95, '81.

August 10, 1912, Temperature a.m. 80, p.m. 87, Humidity...89, '82.

9169 晚一十月七年丑癸

TUESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1913.

二拜禮 號二十月八年亥癸

\$36 PER ANNUM
SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

BALKAN AFFAIRS.

A POPULAR PEACE.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, Received Aug. 11.

The conclusion of peace was welcomed enthusiastically at Belgrade and at Athens. The Kaiser has conferred the Grand Cross of the Red Eagle on the Crown Prince of Greece.

Roumania's Triumph.
Roumania's triumph in the Balkan settlement is evidenced by the exchange of telegrams between the Kaiser and the King of Roumania, the speech by M. Pasic at the banquet at Bukharest, and the tributes in the German inspired Press to "the clever and energetic statescraft of King Charles."

The semi-official "Norddeutsche," the "Allgemeine Zeitung," as well as the inspired "Lokal Anzeiger" take it for granted that peace is definitive.

The French Press hopes that peace will be definitive, and is confident that Russia will not press her sentimental preference for Bulgaria, as Kavalla is rather a Mediterranean than a Balkan problem, thus especially affecting France.

Austria's Changed Views.
It is noteworthy that the Vienna Press now hopes that the Bukharest settlement will be allowed to stand without the interference of the Powers. It says that Roumania suggested the revision of the declaration with the object of facilitating the renouncing of Kavalla by Bulgaria.

The "Lokal Anzeiger" describes the Austro-Russian claim for revision as superfluous, declaring that the ownership of Kavalla is not a question of European importance.

Turkey's Reply.
London, Received Aug. 12.
Replying to the representations of the Powers, Turkey declares that she has endeavored to comply with the Protocol of London, but the Bulgarian atrocities compelled her to take action with a view to saving Mussulman survivors elsewhere. She confined herself to re-occupying territory strictly necessary for ensuring the safety of the capital. She does not mention Adrianople.

Roumania's Gain.
Later.
Roumania, with the loss of scarcely a single man, has gained an extension of territory beyond her fondest hopes and has secured complete predominance in the Balkans. It is inferred from the exchange of telegrams with the Kaiser that Roumania has acted from first to last under his guidance, and with his concurrence.

A DREAD SCOURGE.

MEDICAL ADVICE.

London, Received Aug. 12.
A manifesto has been issued by a number of prominent doctors, and also the Medical Congress, calling attention to the alarming spread of venereal diseases in Britain. It is urged that consideration should be given to the question of notification of the disease and the adoption of most modern methods to fight the scourge.

In the House of Commons on Monday night Mr Asquith announced that the Government had agreed to an enquiry into the matter and were considering its precise scope.

HOME CRICKET.

London, Received Aug. 12.
Lancashire and Derbyshire drew at Manchester.

TELEGRAMS.

KILLED A CHINESE.

UNWRITTEN LAW PLEADED.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, Received Aug. 12.
Reuter's correspondent at Seoul states that an American mine manager named Nelson has been sentenced to eighteen months imprisonment for killing a Chinese employee who raped his (Mr. Nelson's) daughter. He pleaded unwritten law, and has appealed against the sentence.

LATE COL. CODY.

IMPRESSIVE FUNERAL.

London, Received Aug. 12.
The funeral of the late Colonel Cody took place on Monday. The coffin was carried on a gun-carriage of the Horse Artillery and the band of the Black Watch attended.

The procession included thousands of soldiers representative of all arms, and the entire Flying Corps. It proceeded for two miles to the cemetery, the route being lined by crowds. A firing party fired a volley at the grave-side.

LABOUR UNREST.

SERIOUS ITALIAN STRIKE.

London, Received Aug. 12.
Reuter's correspondent at Milan states that an overwhelming force of infantry, cavalry and artillery are holding the strategic points in Milan owing to the proclamation of a general strike by Syndicalist Socialists. Thousands of bad characters have been arrested, and the authorities believe that the strike will be a failure.

PREMIER AND KING.

A PROLONGED INTERVIEW.

London, Received Aug. 12.
Mr. Asquith has had an unusually prolonged interview with the King on the eve of His Majesty's departure for Balmoral. His Majesty is not expected to be back in town until the middle of October.

SOMALILAND.

MORE TROUBLE REPORTED.

London, Received Aug. 12.
Reuter's correspondent at Aden states that 300 troops have proceeded to Portsa owing to a report that a Camel Corps has been cut up in Somaliland.

Age and Aviation.
According to the evidence of a witness at the inquest on the late Major Hewatson, it is inadvisable for a man of 44 to take up flying. Most aviators are considerably younger; it is true, but the late Mr. Cody was on the w.c. side of 45, while Acting Brigadier-General Henderson, the head of the newly-formed Aeronautical Department of the War Office, is past 60. The latter gentleman was the first British Army officer of high rank to obtain his flying brevet.

TELEGRAMS.

THE MEXICAN TROUBLE.

MR. LIND ON THE SCENE.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, Received Aug. 12.
Mr. Lind, who is being sent by the United States in an advisory capacity to the Embassy in Mexico, has started for Mexico City.

Later.
Reuter's (Washington) correspondent states that Mr. Lind has arrived safely at Mexico City.

MRS. SEELY'S DEATH.

PATHTIC CIRCUMSTANCE.

London, Received Aug. 11.
Mrs. Seely, wife of the Secretary of State for War, died in giving birth to a daughter. Death and birth were announced simultaneously.

RUSSIA & MONGOLIA.

London, Received Aug. 12.
Reuter's correspondent at St. Petersburg states that the Russian representative at Urga has been raised to the rank of a Diplomatic Agent duly accredited to the Mongolian Government.

VICAR AND LADY.

Sequel to an Intercepted Letter.

A Court of Archdeacon was held at Church House, Westminster, under Sir Lewis Dibdin, Dean of the Archdeacon, to hear the case of the Bishop of Ely v. Olney, an appeal by the Bishop of Ely against a decision of the Chancellor of the diocese of Ely, in a case brought against a clergyman under the Clergy Discipline Act, 1892.

Mr. Hansell, on behalf of the Bishop, said the material facts were that the defendant was the Vicar of St. Matthew's, Littleport, in the diocese of Ely, he was a married man. The defendant was charged before the Chancellor of the diocese under three heads under Section 2 of the Clergy Discipline Act, 1892. He was charged with having been guilty of an immoral act, and of an offence against the laws ecclesiastical by an offence against morality and not an offence against doctrine or ritual. It was proved that the defendant wrote and sent to a parishioner, Miss Mott, a letter of a most grossly obscene and indecent character, including an obscene drawing. His lordship would find that a letter was posted on Friday, November 15. They traced the posting of it, and it was fortunately intercepted, and forwarded to the Bishop. The letter was begun on the Wednesday and began: "My own darling Madeline."

Mr. Hansell quoted from the judgment of the Chancellor, in which he described the letter as a most disgusting and disgraceful letter, and continued: "The question he had to deal with was whether the act of writing that letter and sending it to the young lady was or was not an offence under the Act. The decision of the Judicial Court in the case of Oxford he took to have established several points, and he thought, on the authority of that case, it was impossible to say the writing and sending of this letter was an immoral act. It appeared to him that the mere writing of one obscene letter, however disgusting and disgraceful it might be, did not constitute an offence under the Clergy Discipline Act, 1892."

Mr. Hansell submitted that the case quoted did not affect the present case.

TELEGRAMS.

GERMAN INDUSTRY.

THE KAISER SPEAKS.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, Received Aug. 12.
Reuter's correspondent at Lubeck states that the Kaiser, in the course of a speech at the Town Hall, thanked the merchants of the Hanseatic cities for ensuring for German trade and industry a place in the world for which other states envied them. He would do his utmost to protect the merchant abroad so that the latter might keep his proper place in the Sun. He added: "The German merchant's enemy is my enemy. May God grant that German trade will develop in peace under his protection."

WOOSUNG FORTS.

Aftermath of Mutiny and Another Bombardment.

Woosung, Aug. 7.
Another bombardment by the fleet took place this morning, but so little damage has been wrought that Wednesday's mutiny overshadows everything. That unhappy episode has created a greater sensation than all the events up to the present in the district, and the last word in it has not yet been said. During the night the rebel troops were at work pursuing the fugitives, and the result is that the number of prisoners since Wednesday afternoon has been more than doubled, while the total of casualties has also increased.

Fugitive Dare-to-Dies.

This morning fugitive soldiers of the "Dare-to-Die" Regiment were being brought in from all quarters. Evidently the plans of the Fort Commander to defeat Liu Piao's scheme were well laid, for almost as soon as the flight began the yacht Lienching captured at the beginning of the trouble here, was sent flying round the shore to cut off the retreat of any who attempted to make their escape by water. By some means or other the rebel forces at Kiangwang had also been apprised of what was happening. Presumably they had extended into the country and held up all who came their way, so that many of those who hoped to find an asylum in Shanghai walked into a trap.

The fears that several of the fugitives perished while attempting the passage of the Woosung Creek are confirmed by the reports of the populace there. A rebel guard is always at the bridge, generally only a couple of men, and they beat back the stragglers who tried to cross here. Defeated in their effort to use the bridge many jumped into the water hoping to swim to the farther shore, and of these eight were never seen again. Of these one or two were observed to be shot as they jumped.

Ultimately, it is believed, the men guarding the bridge were themselves killed, but this cannot be vouched for. It is, at the same time, quite probable that this happened when the fugitives came more thickly, or else they may have fled to save their skins before the press of Dare-to-Dies.

Prisoners and Executions.

Between nine and ten o'clock this morning two prisoners were shot at Woosung Station. They were members of a band who had been captured by the troops at Kiangwang over night, and were now being marched to the Forts. Absolutely worn out by their experience of the previous after-

TELEGRAMS.

THE SUFFRAGISTS.

MORE ROUGH HANDLING.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, Received Aug. 12.
The suffragists interrupted a service in Westminster Abbey on Monday, introducing in the Litany a prayer for Mrs. Pankhurst. Subsequently there were scenes of wild disorder in Whitehall following a meeting held in Trafalgar Square.

Mounted police charged, and seventeen arrests were made, including Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, who was out on licence.

noon, no less than by that of the night, which must have been one of fearful anxiety, these poor fellows were unable to keep up with the others. They were thereupon led to the piece of ground approaching the station, their hands were tied behind their backs, and a firing party did its work. The corpses were left for the Red Cross Society to care for.

Most of the others were marched to the Forts under armed escort, and in parties were sent to Paoshan city. So far no news has reached the Forts of how they are to be dealt with. Only those suspected of being the ringleaders remain in the Forts, where it is believed they will be tried.

When the search for dead and wounded by the Red Cross workers was brought to a conclusion on Wednesday night the casualties consisted of twenty-four killed and ten wounded. Of the latter seven were taken by launch to Shanghai, three remaining in the hospital at Woosung. To the hospital four more have now been brought, making the number of wounded forty-two.

Killed and Wounded.

If the report of eight men having been drowned in the Woosung Creek is correct, that would increase the total of fatalities to thirty-two. Another man was seen fleeing along the railway alive, but he was mortally wounded and soon collapsed. About a mile from the Forts two other corpses were recovered to-day. A shell had shattered the brain of one and horribly mutilated the chest of the other and in its passage had cut down a small tree. These and the two extrusions of the morning would bring the aggregate of deaths to thirty-five—a terrible figure for such a brief encounter. There may, of course, be others, and as a round number forty cannot be far wrong.

In the forenoon the railway authorities despatched their Red Cross train to Woosung Creek with a burial party aboard, and in the afternoon coffins were brought to the vicinity of the Institute and the dead interred.

Stories of the Plot.
Those bringing in wounded men this morning make the statement that the attempt by Liu Piao to take the Fort was by arrangement with Yuan Shih-kai. It has previously been stated that it was the intention of C. I. Lin to organize negotiations with the Government if his project had not miscarried, but these people now say that the thing was pre-arranged.

Another story of the plot, which, if it could be substantiated, would add to the tragedy of day's work, is that the "Dare-to-Dies" were beginning to doubt the bona fides of those within the Forts. What has given rise to this is that all along the Fort guns have reserved their fire, and the sentiment of the "Dare-to-Dies" was that "if they won't fire at the ships, we shall." Hence the attempt to take possession.—"North China Daily News."

TELEGRAMS.

GOVERNOR SULZER.

DENIAL AND ADMISSION.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, Received Aug. 12.
Governor Sulzer of New York, who is charged with speculating wholesale with the electoral fund, denies that he has used campaign funds for speculation. He acknowledges that certain cheques were deposited in his personal account, but he says he afterwards paid the amounts to the Campaign Committee.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by our correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph"]

To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."

A LETTER FROM GENERAL L. CHANG.

Dear Sir:—
I have cabled to the President to-day to ask for another month's leave. I do not know whether he likes to spare me so long or not. But I am trying my best to work for my country.

Sir Edward Grey has promised an interview with me on Wednesday next (10th July), and at that time Sir John Jordan and Mr. Taylor will also be present. I have written Sir John Jordan for a visit, but he has not yet given me a reply.

Lord Crewe, the Secretary for India, has been deeply moved by my statement of last Thursday. I think that he will help us in this matter. I have endeavoured to let them know that my mission is not only for China, but if we can accomplish this reform by the co-operation of both China and England, it will not be for the benefit of only one side, but both sides. They seem to realize it.

I have met Dr. Wilbur F. Crafts, the President of the International Moral and Social Commission, at Leeds in a public meeting in the Lord Mayor's Rooms in the Town Hall of that city. He went to attend the International Conference at the Hague last week. He wrote me yesterday that Conference had done nothing really beneficial to the whole question of Opium Suppression in the world. England produces much Morphia at Edinburgh, and Austria also produces a good deal. So these countries are watching each other, and neither of them intends to say anything about her policy against this evil, lest she should suffer from loss for the benefit of the other country. This is the true reason why it is so hard to carry out right in the world, even in the countries which are nominated as Christian nations.

I have sent many letters and telegrams to our Government for the clear, definite and strong demand for the reshipment of the opium stocks. Fortunately they have come along this line. The British Government seems to begin to understand the whole consequence through my strong, clear and earnest protest. I only hope that our Government can strongly and resolutely for our request. We should never be afraid of the Diplomatic pressure from them.

I think I shall be in Peking at the beginning of September if our President gives me the extension of time.

Yours truly,
(signed) L. Chang.
China's Anti-Opium Delegate.
Thaokery Hotel, W.O. London.
July, 9th 1913.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

TELEGRAMS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Our correspondent at Canton cables to-day saying that fighting is going on there.

The loyalist troops are completing their plans for an attack on Woosung forts.

The conclusion of peace was welcomed enthusiastically at Belgrade and Cetinje.

The Kaiser has conferred the Grand Cross of the Red Eagle on the Crown Prince of Greece.

Six Chinese warships went down the river from Shanghai yesterday and the land forces are pushing onward.

The Northerners are advancing on Nanking on which the rebels retired only to find it in possession of the loyalists.

The French press hopes that peace will be definitive, and is confident that Russia will not press a sentimental preference for Bulgaria.

Roumania's triumph in the Balkan settlement is evidenced by the exchange of telegrams between the Kaiser and the King of Roumania.

The rebel forces at Shanghai attempted to check the loyalist advance yesterday, but they were defeated after a heavy loyalist fire and bayonet charges.

The suffragists have interrupted a service at Westminster Abbey. There were scenes of wild disorder in Whitehall following a meeting in Trafalgar Square.

The "Lokal Anzeiger" describes the Austro-Russian claim for the revision as superfluous. It says the ownership of Kavalla is not a question of European importance.

LOCAL.

A description of the new liner, the Empress of Asia, appears in to-day's issue.

The first portion of an article by a local militant suffragist appears in to-day's issue.

Our special correspondent at Canton gives to-day an account of an interview with Wong Szung.

The D.C.L. and the R.E. met in water polo league match at the V.R.C. last night. The result was a draw.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre, 9.15 p.m.
Bijou Scenic Theatre, 9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.
Bijou Scenic Theatre, 9.15 p.m.
Bandmann Opera Co. Theatre Royal 9 p.m.

Thursday, August 14.
Bandmann Opera Co. Theatre Royal 9 p.m.

Friday, August 15.
Bandmann Opera Co. Theatre Royal 9 p.m.

Saturday, August 16.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, half yearly meeting. City Hall, noon.

Saturday, August 23.
Third Pagal Gymkhana.

Tuesday, September 2.
Auction of H.M.S. Alacrity, on board, 11 a.m.
Auction of H.M.S.S. Hardy and Janus 11 a.m.

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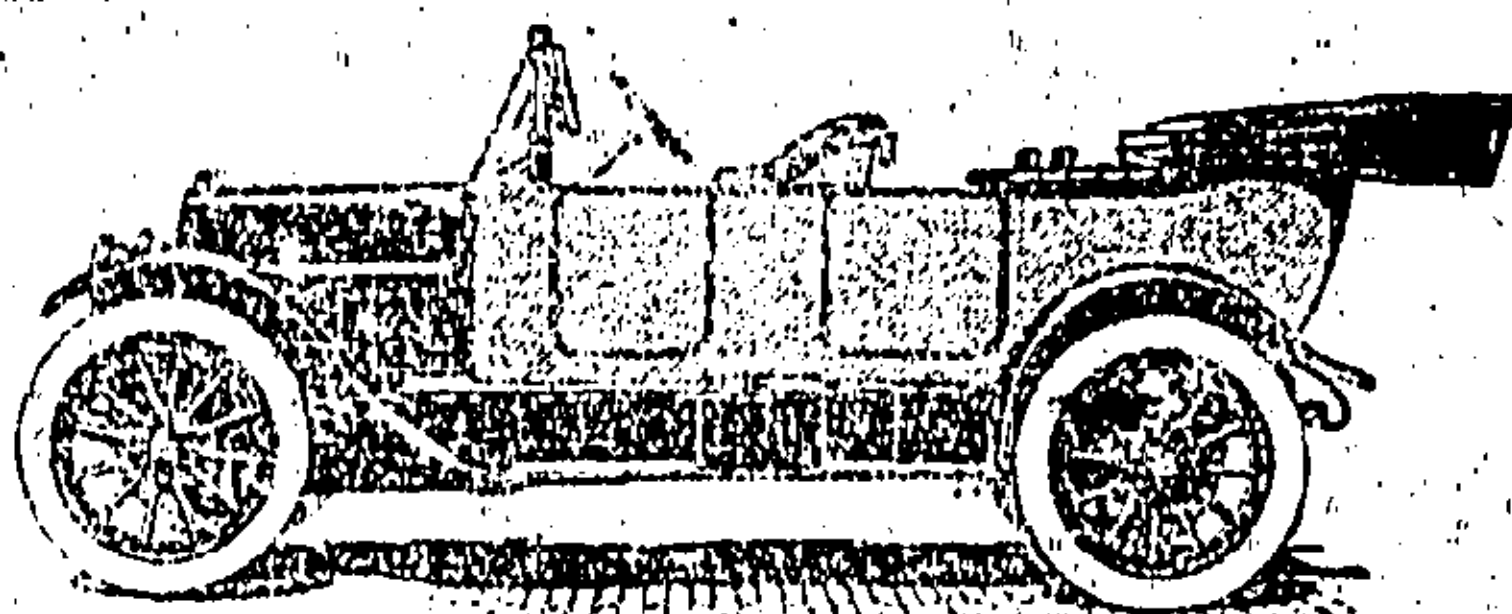
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H. HAYNES,
Manager.
Hongkong, 1st Aug., 1912. [65]

MEE CHEUNG.

ART PHOTOGRAPHER
HONGKONG.
TELEPHONE NO. 1018.

Developing, Printing & Enlarging
Hongkong, 18th July, 1913. [64]

Notices

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that we can now manufacture on our premises
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The old style of cement bifocals with their
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You who wear two pairs of glasses may
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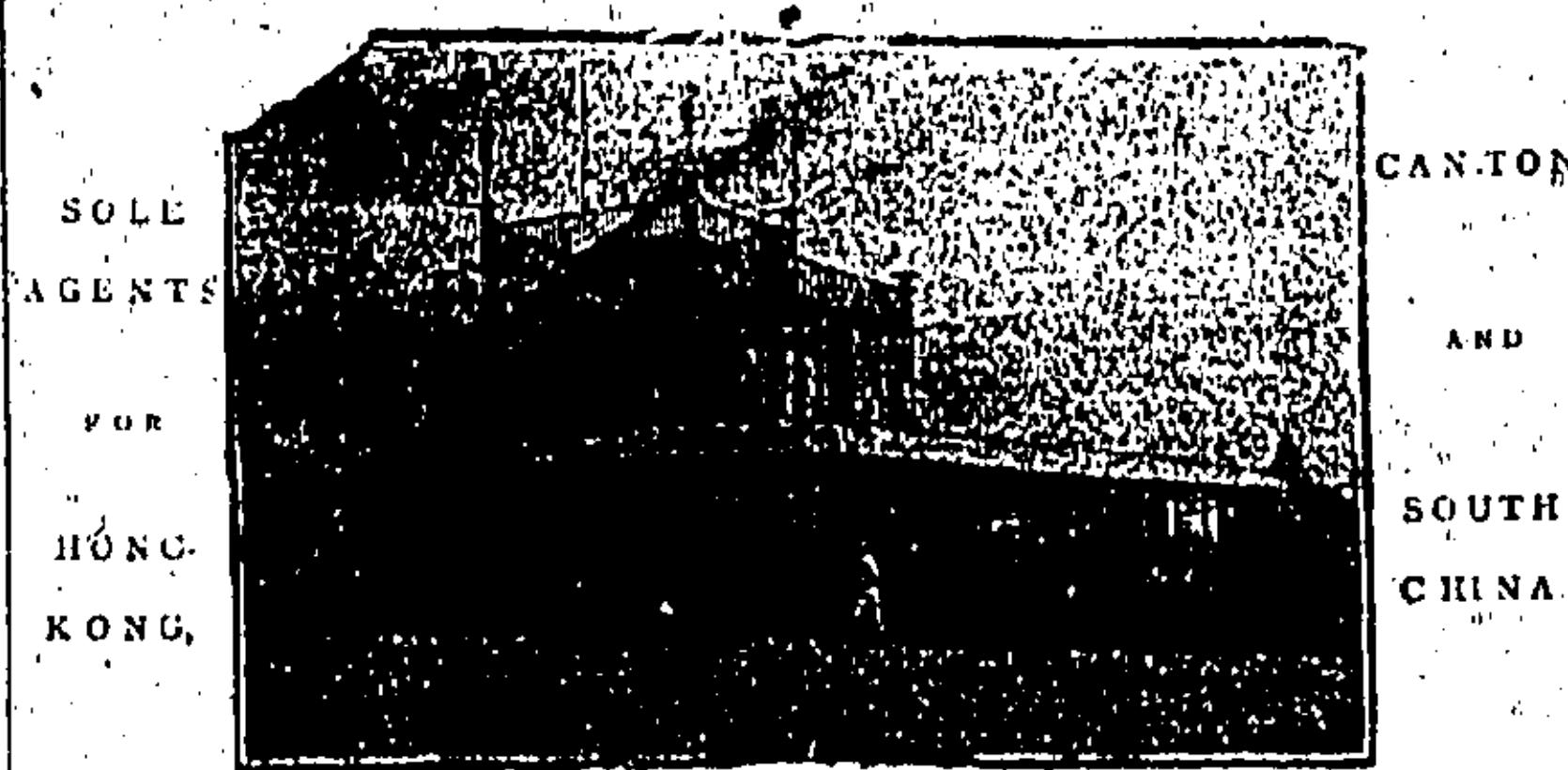
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tance of its trade and work is pro-
ceeding on land and water to
extend its facilities. In 1911 the
trade amounted in value to 1164
million taels; the highest point
reached since the opening of the
port. The foregoing facts taken
at random from the Decennial
Report should prove to the most
sceptical critic of progress in
China the phenomenal
strides that are being made
and should impart to mer-
chants and others who have suf-
fered by the setbacks of the
revolution and second rebellion
some confidence in the great re-
cuperative resources of the vast
republic and the commercial
greatness which China and her
wellwishers aspire to. It would
be idle to compare the results
attained during the past ten years
with these retailed in the first
decennial period except to say
that trade and commerce have
made phenomenal strides.

Daily Free.

The Mongolian Question.

A new stage of the proceedings
is now developing, for while the
sovereignty of the Hutuktu is
still, nominally, a moot point at
Peking, a party has arisen at
Urga which exhibits hostility to
the Russian rapprochement, and
an inclination to reject the
authority of the Hutuktu. If,
when China has at last brought
herself to recognize the fait ac-
compli at Urga, an internal
separatist movement actually
arises, it will scarcely be possible
for Russia to stand by and see
the authority of the Hutuktu
flouted. Again, there is the case
of Inner Mongolia to be con-
sidered, and although Russia
would not seem to have had,
originally, any intention of inter-
fering there, events may compel
her to do so. The Home Rule
movement has not been confined
to Outer Mongolia, and although
China's military ardour did not
do much damage when there was
a chance of encountering Russia
there, she might be by no means
averse from launching punitive
expeditions on Inner Mongolia
and making her the scapegoat for
her losses in the Urga country.
Russia might well feel under a
moral obligation to take steps to
prevent this, and it is possible
even that the Hutuktu might
call upon her to do so, and then
it would be a short step for Rus-
sian influence to penetrate,
through Inner Mongolia, to with-
in striking distance of Peking.
Even if China does come to terms
with Russia and Urga at once,
her dilatory proceedings have in-
troduced many new sources of
danger, and the future may yet
disclose serious developments
that will have far-reaching effects
on the balance of power
in East-asia.

China Mail.

The Situation at Canton.

The sudden and dramatic ap-
pearance of General Lung with
part of his troops on the banks of
the West River is of too recent a
date to require recapitulation here.
With that action he definitely
"showed his hand," letting it be
clearly understood that he was op-
posed to the "Declaration." Many
and various rumours have since
been circulated regarding his in-
tentions and movements, but the
fact is that he was merely waiting
a favourable opportunity to act
promptly on behalf of President
Yuan. Doubtless the General's
attitude had much to do with the
sudden collapse of the rebellion
in Canton, and the Cantonese in
welcoming him in the manner
they have done have acted wisely,
and well and in a manner that
causes one to have much hope
that life and property in Canton
need no longer be thought
to be in peril and that normal
conditions will soon prevail.

For a good solid meal a la
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GENERAL NEWS.

Aerial Regulations.

It is satisfactory to learn that the administration of the Aerial Navigation Act, 1913, is to form the subject of a fresh inquiry by the Royal Aero Club. The Act has imposed a serious handicap on British aviation, while on the other hand, foreign pilots on foreign machines are constantly permitted to fly over prohibited areas. If the Royal Aero Club can effect any improvements, it will accomplish valuable work in the cause of national defence.

Surgical Miracles.

A limitless field would seem to be opened by the discovery which Dr. Baillon recently communicated to the French Surgical Society. He has succeeded by means of an operation, in making the heart of a dead woman beat for 35 minutes, and although she died, because part of the heart was burst, Dr. Baillon is confident that in the case of sudden death from a knife wound it would be possible to bring a dead person to life, and keep him alive. Only it would be necessary to perform the operation immediately.

Encouraging Aviation.

They do these things, however, in France. Here, says the "Globe," the Government, which has consistently refused to make adequate provision for aerial defence, goes out of its way to discourage aviation by its absurd regulations regarding prohibited areas, and by forbidding races which would enable designers and airmen to gain invaluable experience. The French Government admits M. Brindjone de Moulavia to the membership of the Legion of Honour. Can anyone imagine a corresponding official distinction being conferred on an English aviator by his own Government?

Go-Preachers.

At Bristol a liberal action of an unusual character was concluded. The plaintiffs were Mr. Joseph Burdett, farmer, of Brumham near Bruton; Mr. Frederick Carter, wheelwright; Mr. E. Cort Alfred Henry Burdett and Miss Rosalie Ellen Mary Burdett, son and daughter of the first plaintiff. The defendants were the Rev. Douglas Llewellyn Hayward, vicar of Bruton, and Mr. Richard Mainstone, hairdresser. It was alleged that Mr. Hayward induced Mr. Mainstone to display in his shop a printed notice attributing lax morality to a sect known as Go-Preachers, of which the plaintiffs were active and prominent local members. The jury awarded the plaintiffs £50 damages and costs.

Very Elementary Education.

One could not imagine a more damning indictment of our elementary education methods, says the "Globe," than the results of the examinations for the Farrey Education Committee's junior scholarships. Only picked pupils completed, and their papers reveal an almost incredible degree of ignorance. For instance, the time taken for an express train to travel 5½ miles was variously stated at a few seconds, many days, and even years; while William of Orange was declared to have come to England both in the fifth and the thirteenth century, and to have "invented the National Debt" in his later incarnation.

Canada's People.

It is satisfactory to note, as revealed by the census bulletins, that the British element continues to predominate in Canada, despite the growth of foreign emigration. Between 1901 and 1911 the population of British origin showed a gain of 27.22 per cent., and in every province save Quebec it is the dominant factor. On the other hand, while 57.03 per cent. of the white population of the Dominion in 1901 was of British origin, the population fell to 54.07 per cent. in 1911. 28.61 per cent. of the Canadians are of French origin.

These figures raise some interesting and important problems. Over half the population of Canada is still of British origin, and over a quarter of French descent, but the proportion of both races to the total is smaller than it was ten years ago. In other words, the foreign element is increasing at a faster rate. If the experience of the United States is any criterion, this may mean that Canada will eventually have more inhabitants of foreign than of British origin.

THE CAUSE OF MILITANCY.

(Continued from page 4.)

common sisterhood, that women who have been taught for centuries to look upon each other as rivals are now allies, that women from being solely interested in men are now absorbingly interested in women? The new solidarity of women is startling in its significance. But many English women are either entirely ignorant of, or curiously indifferent to, this significance. It means that the women so indifferent are still isolated, as mentally and socially isolated as would satisfy the ideals of a Turk. They are not apparently interested in women. That an important State in America has just granted Women's Suffrage does not thrill them in the least and they would prefer to be entirely ignorant of the White Slave Traffic and the Women's Sweated Industries. But surely even to the women would come some glimmer of enthusiasm for their sex if they could realise with what courage and perseverance women are confronting the heavy odds against the attainment of their new ideals in nearly every country of the world. As the women met in Budapest and told each other the histories of their Movements how did the history of Women's Suffrage in Britain stand out among the others?

In no other country has the quest been treated as contemptuously—in all countries it began amid ridicule except perhaps in Finland—but none but the Britisher has prolonged the joke, the facetious argument, the amused indifference, with such a hot sighted obstinacy. In no other country has the question in Parliament been treated with such trickery, false friendship and evasion. In no other country has men's live of fair play proved such an idle boast as in England. Much of this is due to those isolated women of whom there are so many in England, who are quite indifferent to the great issues at stake and who perhaps have made it harder for the Englishman to realise that if he does not yield now, he will yield eventually in humiliation, and with a record which will go down to history in shame.

The United States is the one great country in which the women are apparently nearest to victory. The history of Women's Suffrage there in its earliest years is very briefly this:—

In 1787 the Constitution was drawn up by the representatives of 13 States. Women asked to be included, basing their demands logically on the working of the Declaration of Independence. Congress refused and inserted the word "male." This gave the first impetus to the Suffrage Movement.

In 1840 a woman was appointed to a business committee at an anti-slavery congress. Several men resigned on account of this. In the same year the World's Anti-Slavery Congress was held in London. Among the American delegates were several women. Englishmen objected to their presence and after long argument the women delegates were forced to withdraw and listen to the discussion from behind a curtain. This gave the second great impetus to the Woman's Movement.

In 1848 the first Women's Convention was held in New York. In the declaration there signed American women claimed equal rights with men in Universities, Trades and Professions, the right to vote, to share in all political offices, honours and emoluments, and to complete equality in marriage. The Movement spread to the other States. Through these early days the women had the support of the best and most prominent men—Emerson, Channing, Wendell Phillips, William Lloyd Garrison and others.

In 1861 the war between North and South broke out. Women took their full share in the hardship and struggle. At the close the Negro was emancipated. The women who had worked and suffered to promote the emancipation of the Negro brought to the Constitution which enfranchised him should be so worded that neither colour

nor sex should be a barrier. They were bidden stand aside. This gave the third great impetus to the Woman's Movement.

Then comes the record of single States which altered their constitution to admit women voters and the social reforms which the women subsequently introduced. Up to the present time 10 States have already given the vote. And in May of this year the Woman Suffrage Committee of the United States Senate voted almost unanimously in favour of submitting an amendment to the United States Constitution enfranchising women. The motion is said to have a good chance of success.

There is one little incident in the history of the fight in Denmark which is instructive as a comparison to those who are making an effort to understand the attitude of the women in England. During elections Danish women invited, uninvited, on questioning candidates at public meetings on their attitude to Woman Suffrage. On one occasion a woman was turned out by the police. She lodged a complaint and the decision was given in her favour on the grounds that there was nothing in the Danish Constitution to prevent a woman questioning a politician as freely as a man.

Against that I would ask you to put this quotation from an English newspaper of 18 months ago.

"At the close of the chairman's address a woman rose to ask if the speaker of the evening, Mr. Hobhouse, would deal with Woman Suffrage at the close of his speech. She was hardly able to frame the inquiry for no sooner had she opened her lips than she was seized from behind by men stewards. Her arms were seized and drawn over her head, and she was drawn backward over the chairs. Although making no attempt at resistance she was thumped and kicked in the passage and finally thrown into the street with great violence. Another woman who uttered a protest on her behalf similarly treated and a third woman who neither moved from her seat, nor uttered a word was set upon, dragged out, thrown on the floor, and kicked on the neck, back and legs."

May I add to the eternal honour of English women that though this kind of incident is so common as to be practically inevitable the suffragists are still asking questions in Cabinet Ministers meetings.

(To be Continued.)

The Queen's Hangman.

The signboard of John Calcraft, public executioner from 1828 to 1871, has just been added to Mme. Tussaud's Exhibition. The board, which measures 20in by 14in, used to be outside Calcraft's shop. It is framed and has crudely painted upon it in large block letters the following inscription:—

J. CALCRAFT.

Boot and Shoe Maker. Executioner to her Majesty. Surmounting the frame is the Royal coat of arms.

A Household Word.

Mr Joseph S. Fry, who has died in his 87th year, was the head of the celebrated Bristol cocoa and chocolate firm bearing his name. The rise of the business, which has often been told, is a real romance of commerce. Started in 1760 by Dr Joseph Fry, the grandfather of the late gentleman, and carried on by his widow, the undersigned now employs at out 5,000 employees, and its products are world famed. Mr Fry was a lavish benefactor to his native city.

The New K.G.

Earl Spencer, on whom the Garter has been conferred, will long be remembered in the House of Commons for two things. As "Bobby Spencer," he had the reputation of being the best dressed man in the House, and he once convulsed the members by his solemn declaration, "I am not an agricultural labourer," a saying of which the piquancy was enhanced by his immaculate costume. For many years he acted as Lord Chamberlain, being created Viscount Althorp on his appointment.

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TO LET.—(from 1st July 1913) No. 2 Mountain View, The Peak. Apply LINSTEAD & DAVIS, Hongkong, 9th June, 1913. [345]

JAVA UNITED PLANTATIONS. Shareholders Agree to Sale of Tobacco Interests.

The Hon. Charles Stratt, presiding at the meeting of the Java United Plantations recently said they had been engaged in negotiations for the sale of their tobacco interests, and that had caused the meeting to be delayed. He certainly hoped in December that they would have been able to pay a moderate dividend, but on full consideration the directors had come to the conclusion that it would be unwise to adopt such a course. If the agreement for the sale of the tobacco interests was confirmed they would be able to pay off their loans, and with the aid of the carry-forward, finance the estates until they were revenue-producing. The present critical condition of the world's finance had made it very desirable that they should husband their resources. Mr Hammond and himself had been to the estates. The Gemenitir estate was somewhat of a disappointment, and the result of the drought was only too manifest. The Kali Klepoos estate was very satisfactory, but they came to the conclusion not to commence tapping at present, firstly because the good trees were surrounded by a fife in full bearing, part of which would have to be cut out, and secondly, because no tapping had yet commenced in this part of the country, and if they tapped to a number of their men they might be tempted away by managers of other estates when they commenced to tap. If they postponed their tapping they would all commence on equal terms. Their Java coffee was being replaced by Robusta. The estimate for the estate was 4,500 piculs. The Soemboer Randan estate was looking extremely well, and when completely planted up would be one of

the finest estates in East Java. The conditions of the labour market seemed to have improved. After a lengthy discussion, during which the board's policy regarding the sale of the tobacco interests was severely criticised the report was adopted, and at the extraordinary general meeting, held subsequently, the provisional agreement for the sale of the tobacco interests was adopted.

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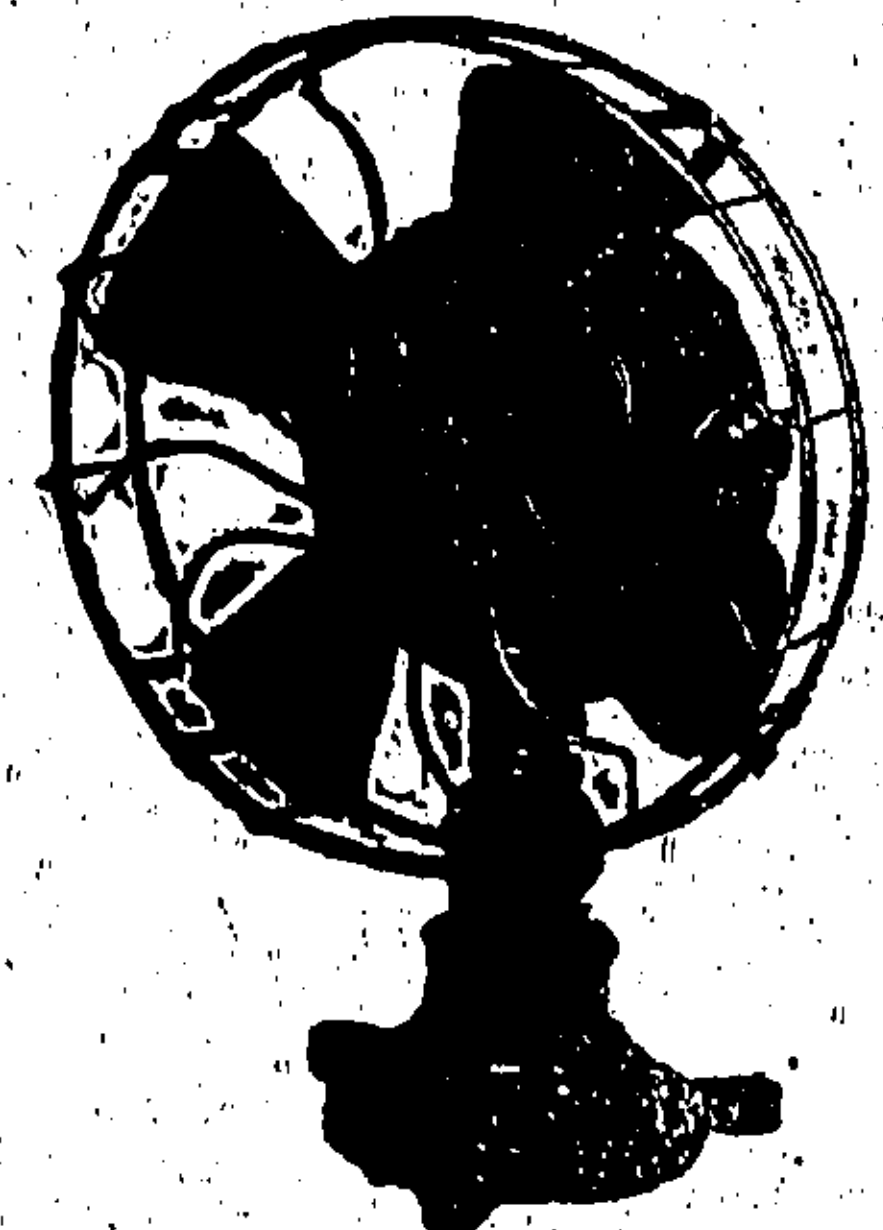
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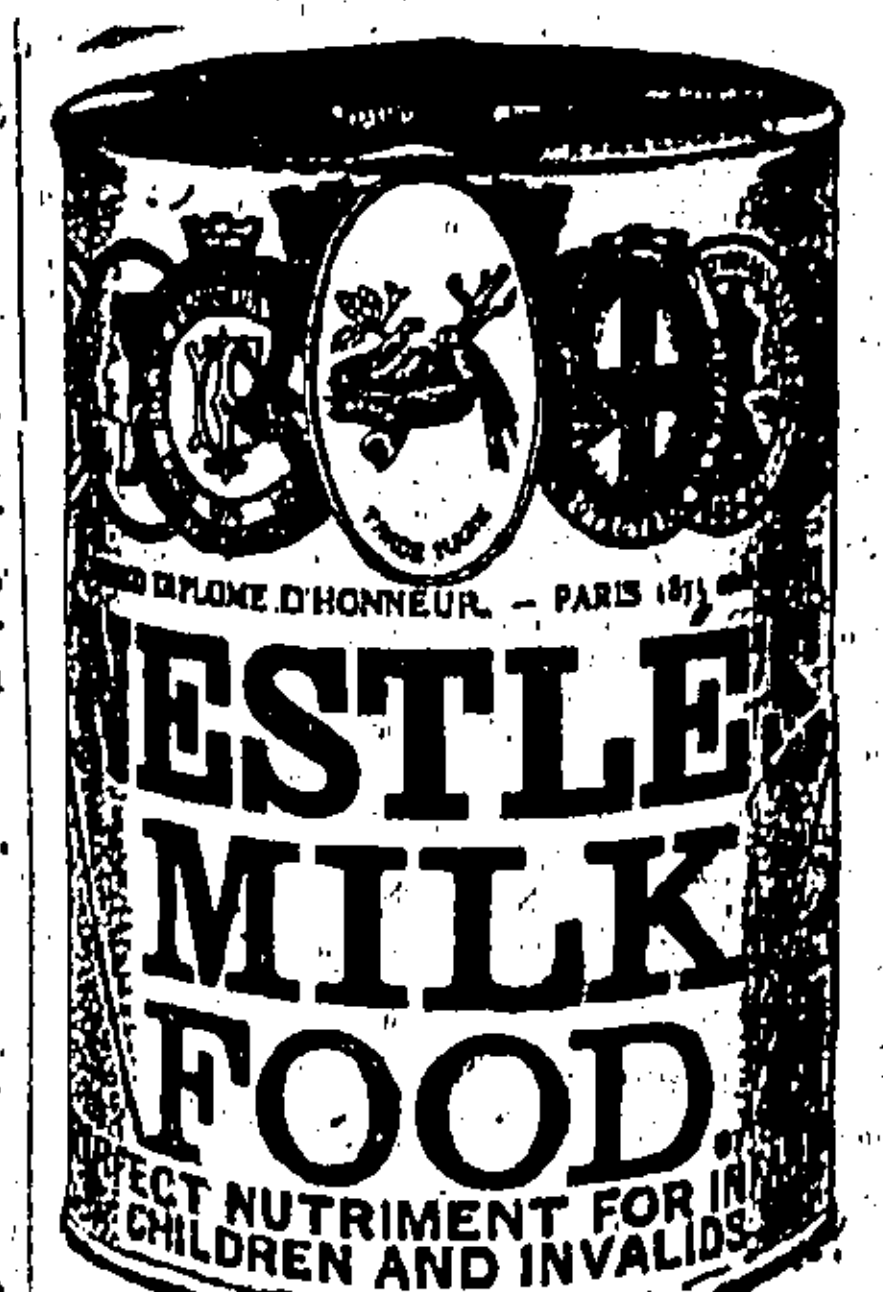
Two tiny baby girls were left at the door of the Italian Convent.

They were received in an emaciated condition, and were not expected to live. Nestle's Food Company had them fed on their Infants and Invalids Milk Food, and since then they have developed rapidly, as will be seen from table of weights given below:—

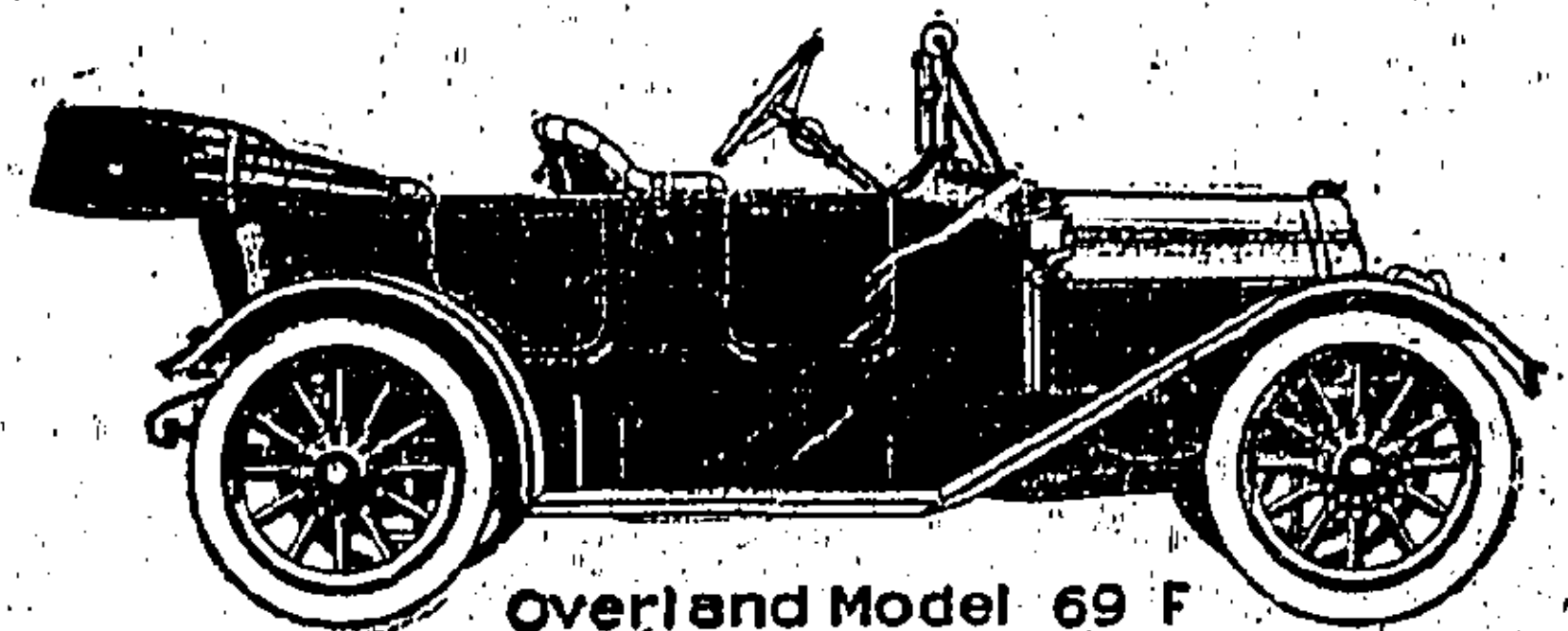
Date	Weight
9/5/13 "A" aged 2 months	7 4
" " " " " " " "	6 8
23/5/13 "A" aged 2½ months	8 3
" " " " " " " "	7 5
11/6/13 "A" aged 3 months	9 1
" " " " " " " "	8 8½
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" " " " " " " "	10 2½

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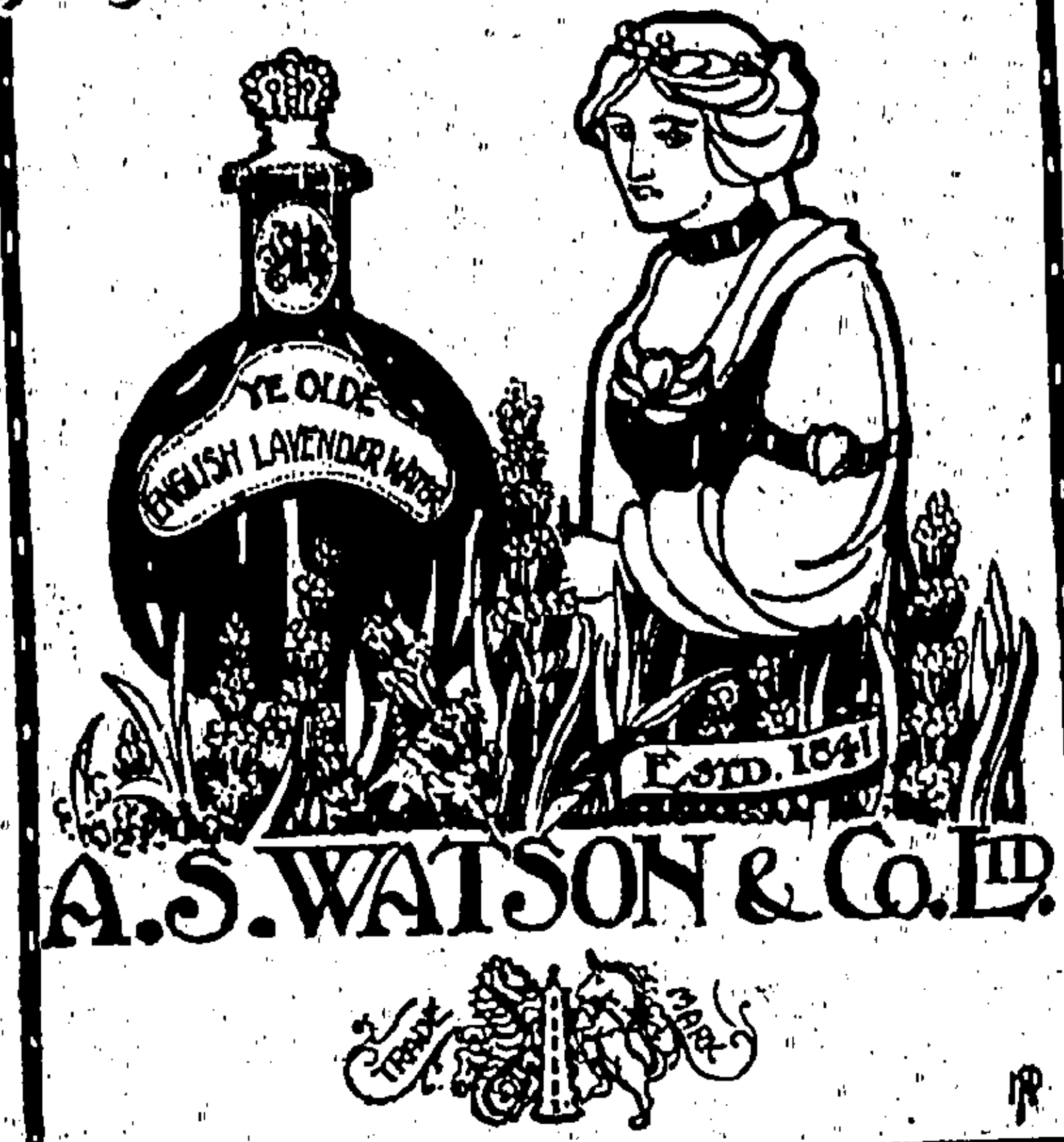
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DEATH.

GREGORY.—On 9th August, at Bournemouth, England, William Percy Gregory (late of Kelly and Walsh Ltd., Hongkong).
The object of this paper is to publish a correct and true account of the news and print the news without fear or favour.

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1913.

THE ARRIVAL OF GENERAL LUNG.

The arrival at Canton of General Lung should do much to ease the situation there. The newcomer is evidently a shrewd man, a born tactician. His military strategy when he first threatened Canton was commented on in our columns at the time. For some days past he has shown quite another kind of strategy; the strategy which focusses the eyes of the public upon a man and makes his presence seem more desirable. Evidently he decided that, if Canton really wanted his help, a few days of delay might make it want him even more, to the advantage of all concerned. He appears to have been determined, moreover, to discover the popular feeling towards himself before he ventured upon moving. If his caution, in this matter, is characteristic of the man, Canton should be more contented and secure under him than it could ever have been under a hot-headed like Chan Kwing-ming who failed entirely to read the temper of the people. He may have shown a little of over-caution; he may have considered himself, and his own safety, about as much as he regarded Canton's needs; but, considering the gravity of the situation and the ease with which a false move would have set the city ablaze, to be ultra-careful was no bad fault.

Our special correspondent in Canton remarked yesterday that no one appeared to be able to discover the feeling of the army towards General Lung. The military commanders on Saturday issued orders to the troops to welcome the General heartily on his arrival, but a forced and ordered welcome is a poor substitute for one hearty and spontaneous. The \$10,000 additional pay, which was after all only the final instalment, and which has been gifted to General So's troops, should go some way towards allaying any feeling of antagonism to General Lung which they may still entertain; and, upon the whole, the outlook is favourable. It is significant, at least, that a day has elapsed since his arrival and that no ill news has come through. It is clear enough, at any rate, that he has the support of the merchants and the guilds, which is nearly tantamount to saying that he has the support of the people generally.

The real difficulty to be faced now is the disbanding of the troops. That proved a tedious and dangerous business after the revolution, and it may prove a delicate work on this occasion. The carrying of arms has an unsettling effect upon most men. They find it hard after to return to the humdrum of their ordinary avocations. To persuade men, therefore, quietly to give up the profession of soldiering and to return to the tillage of the soil, requires at once tact and firmness. The danger which threatens from this source is, it seems to us, about the greatest now facing Canton. If that is overcome without mishap, there should be a return of peace and commercial activity. Is it too much to hope that Canton has learned its lesson and that it will be a long time before it again acts so rashly as it has done recently?

Big Battle Impending.

According to a message from our Shanghai correspondent, which appears on page 5 of this issue, a big battle is impending in the north. What the rebels hope to gain by further fighting is difficult to say. If they were unable to make any impression on the Northern troops while the latter were well outnumbered—by as many as five to one at times—they have much slighter chance of success now that the loyal troops have been reinforced and are in every way more able to force the fighting. Six Chinese warships have moved down the river for an attack on Woon-sung forts, while the land forces are pushing forward. The rebels tried yesterday to check the loyal advance but were unable to do so. To all appearances, the rebels are likely to receive a big defeat very shortly. The heavier it is, the better. One thumping victory for the Northerners would end the whole outbreak.

A Curious View.

One of our northern contemporaries, discussing the question of whether President Yuan "was, from the outset, hopelessly over-weighted by his task," pays him the compliment of saying that he was well aware of the factors which made revolt inevitable. It proceeds:—"So far from failing to prevent it, he actually took steps to precipitate the outbreak, as soon as his own plans were matured, with a view to getting over as quickly as possible the unpleasant but unavoidable preliminary to more lasting peace." That, it claims, is what the course of event indicates. It seems to us that is rather a sweeping deduction to draw from recent events, and we should prefer to believe that the President, far from taking steps to precipitate the outbreak, was anxious only for peace. Which-ever view is right, there can be little doubt that he was prepared to meet the rising and that, when it is over and the air cleared, his administration will be recognised as stronger than ever.

The Balkan Settlement.

If, as is hoped, the peace just concluded in the Balkans is lasting, all Europe will be relieved. It has been a long and bitter struggle, and as long it is as lasted there was the ever-present danger of events resulting in a serious complication of the interests of the Great Powers. That possibility now appears to have been definitely slaved off, and for that reason, if for no other, the conclusion of peace is cause for deep satisfaction. The striking feature of the whole affair is the triumph which Roumania has achieved. Her cards have indeed been skillfully played. She stood by, holding a watching brief, while the other States fought a common enemy and then quarrelled among themselves; and came into the picture at the vital moment. The result has been, as one of to-day's wires puts it, that, with scarcely the loss of a single man, she has gained a big extension of territory and has secured complete predominance in the Balkans. Such are the fruits of a rare diplomacy.

An Important Trip.

To-morrow the O.P.R. liner Empress of Asia starts from Hongkong on her first trip to Vancouver. More than usual interest will attach to her movements, inasmuch as her sister ship, the Empress of Russia, made a record run across the Pacific last June on the corresponding trip. She crossed the Ocean in 9 days, 5 hours, which was 1 day, 5 hours, better than the previous best. Will the new boat set up another record? So far, since leaving Glasgow she has behaved splendidly, and her officers have every confidence in her capacities; but she will have to do wonders to eclipse the performance of her twin sister. One thing which will tell against her is the fact that she has now been at sea for some couple of months without being docked, and it is well known that, when it comes to fast speed, the least roughness of bottom tells considerably. However, she is a fine vessel and we shall watch her progress with much interest.

DAY BY DAY.

"Insurrection usually gains little; usually wastes now much. One of its worst kinds of waste, to say nothing of the rest, is that of irritating and exasperating men against each other, by violence done, which is always sure to be injustice done, for violence does even justice unjustly."— Carlyle.

The Mails.

English Mail.—Due per s.s. Arcadia to-morrow.
Siberian Mail.—Due per s.s. Yingchow to-morrow.
Canadian and American Mail.—Despatched per s.s. Shidzuoka Maru at 4 p.m. to-day.
American, Canadian and Siberian Mail.—Close per s.s. Empress of Asia at 11 a.m. to-morrow.
Siberian Mail.—Close per s.s. Arcadia at 5 a.m. to-morrow.

Children missing.

The police report that four children have been reported missing.

Extensive Overhaul.

The Chinese Customs cruiser Kaipan is in dock at Kowloon undergoing an extensive overhaul.

Sent to Hospital.

A male Chinese about 30 years was found in an unconscious condition, in Circular Pathway. He was sent to the hospital.

For Japanese Zoo.

The s.s. Taingtau, which came into port to-day from Bangkok, has on board a live elephant for the Zoological Gardens at Tokyo.

Bandmann Opera Company.

The Bandmann Opera Company arrived this morning by the Rubi from Manila after a most successful season. They open to-morrow night with "The Pink Lady."

Well Known Visitor.

Mr. C.F. McWilliams, General Agent of the Great Northern Steamship Company is now staying at the Hongkong Hotel having arrived by the "Minnesota."

A Clean Sheet.

Mr. Hoggarth, of the opium farm, had not a single case of unlawful possession of opium to bring before the Court, this morning. It is over six months since Mr Hoggarth last had a "clean sheet."

Reported Armed Robbery.

The police report that a gang of four armed robbers entered a house at Sai Cho Wan, opposite Shauiwan on the mainland, this morning, and stole \$30 worth of money and clothing. They afterwards escaped in a boat, rowing in the direction of Shauiwan.

Died in England.

We regret to record the death of Mr W. P. Gregory, which took place on the 9th inst. at Bournemouth. The deceased was for several years connected with Messrs Kelly and Walsh's printing establishment in Hongkong and left for home some months ago. He was then in ill-health and those who knew him intimately feared the worst. Deceased was most popular with all his friends and was a prominent member of the Kowloon Cricket Club.

THE "WOOD BORROWER."

A Nice Point Regarding Larceny.

"The man must take it secretly to be guilty of larceny. All this man's folk saw him take it away," observed Mr. Hazeland, at the Police Court, this morning when trying a man charged with stealing some wood.

Inspector McHardy:—Yes, your Worship, that may be, but his master did not see him take it away, and it is not his property. Perhaps Your Worship will bind him over?

His Worship:—Oh no, he is either guilty of larceny or not guilty.

Inspector McHardy said the man took the wood for a bed.

His Worship:—These men think they have a right to take wood for a bed.

Inspector McHardy:—But he took three pieces.

Defendant was bound over in the sum of \$100 to come up for judgment when called upon. He was cautioned not to "borrow" wood again.

GENERAL LUNG AT CANTON.

New Commander-General of the Forces Discusses his Plans.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

Canton, Monday.—General Lung arrived at eight o'clock this morning and, unopposed, took possession of Wang Shu, whether your correspondent is now wandering by sampan. But that the gunboats and other shipping, and the Admiralty offices, are decorated with flags, and but for occasional crackling firing, there are no special signs of rejoicing.

Quite early this morning a proclamation was issued, signed by Lung Chi-kong (translation follows later) in which he explained his long delay in leaving Samshui. Canton, Fatsan and Soimau were, he said, the richest places in Kwangtung province, and any serious fighting there would be disastrous to property and local commerce. For the sake of peace he had deemed it advisable to stay where he was. Now that the army chiefs were agreed to welcome him as their superior there was no longer any reason for delay. Chan Kwing-ming was now overthrown and peace would prevail. Those who had fled from the city to Hongkong and elsewhere should now return.

Mr. Wong Interviewed.

Your correspondent visited the Chinese Chamber of Commerce earlier in the morning. This has been requested by Wong Sze-lung, the new Commander-General of the Kwangtung forces, as a sort of temporary head quarters. The place is strongly guarded and quick firing guns are placed in the entry. After very little delay the writer was taken upstairs and introduced to the new head of the army by Mr Sam Pak-chu, a leading member of the Chamber of Commerce, and the principal silk merchant of Canton.

Wong Sze-lung is a slightly-built man getting towards middle age, and though his face is a strong one, one does not readily think of him as the hero of a hundred fights and the leader of thousands of pirates. The large upper room was almost filled by members of his body-guard; most of them in civilian dress, but all armed. A sentry stood on either side of his chair and one behind the interviewer who, from the demeanour of some of the bystanders, might have been supposed to have designs on the general. Here and there among the crowd was a man who seemed to be of the better classes, but the majority were very much of the bold, bad pirate type; hard cases against whom Chan Kwing-ming's supporters would have stood but a paltry chance. One man looked to have at least half a dozen revolvers hidden up under his long coat.

No Trouble Expected. Speaking through an interpreter, Mr. Wong said that he did not now anticipate any trouble in the city. The chief source of discord had been Ex-Tatuh Chan Kwing-ming, and now that he had gone, there was nothing for people to fight over.

"I think the soldiers have pretty well settled their grievances now," he said, "and everything seems to be quiet at In Tong; and the same may be said of the Yamen. Two lieutenant-commanders have taken over the control of the barracks, and Governor General Lung can rely upon their loyalty to him."

"What will be your first step now that you have been given control over the Kwangtung troops?"

"I shall disband all soldiers who have shown themselves nearly disaffected to Yuan Shih-kai. Many of them are scattered individuals and cannot be so readily got rid of as a whole corps; and I am quite prepared to find the weeding out of these a work of time. To clear out all the bad ones may even take six months, but it will be done."

"Are there many of Chan Kwing-ming's faction left behind?"

"Yes; he has quite a big number of adherents here, but they have no power."

"How about the Wai Chau troops, of whose loyalty Chan Kwing-ming felt so assured?"

"Ah; you mean the 3rd army division. They will all of them

fight for General Lung, for they feel that he is in the right."

"Where is the acting tatuh now?"

Wong Sze-lung smiled. When he smiles, his face is particularly pleasing and humorous; at other times, not only his face but his whole demeanour gives the impression of nervous impatience and restlessness. "That story that they are telling about his having gone away is utterly untrue," he said. "Cheong Ngo-kun is in the Yamen at the present moment. He is in entire agreement with Lung Chi-kong and is taking up his position as commander of the first army division."

"And you think that this new revolution is all over and that Shum and others will not come back?"

"Shum will certainly not come back; still less is Sun Yat-sen likely to show his face here. Yes; the trouble is over and we are going to have peace. In fact I have just assured the merchants that they may go about their ordinary work as though nothing had happened."

"Where is Wang Woo-shun now?"

"Still in Hongkong. I don't know what force he has; probably not a large one. If he should come here, it will certainly be as a friend of the Tatuh's. I don't know much about his movements; I have been in Peking and Shanghai more than in the South, lately."

"And you have troops enough to keep everything in order in Kwangtung province?"

"I have twenty thousand troops, well disciplined, and trained largely by myself; and I have had a good amount of military experience. Before the Revolution I was military adviser to Chang Ming-chi, one-time viceroy of Canton."

On taking leave General Wong said he wished to thank the European papers for their fairness in giving complete publicity to the views and intention of both parties without showing any partiality.

It is said that General Lung's appointment by Yuan Shih Kai has actually found favour even with the members of the Kwomintang.

All parts of the city to-day abound in soldiers. In the native streets they are lounging about idle, while on the Bund are many who are fully armed and are embarking or disembarking. At Wongshe, when the writer arrived, there was quite a big number of General Lung's troops, some on the river bank, in the village and about the station; others crowding into junks ready to be towed eastwards. From the point of view of the tailor these men's appearance is deplorable, but as fighting men one would not be slow to back any one of them against any two or three of those who figured at the big review ten days ago. Most of them have enormous quantities of cartridges (with leaden bullets) and there is certainly variety among the rifles wherewith they are armed. The majority of them look what they doubtless are—a pirate mob not devoid of pluck or training. Most of them are barefoot, though some go to the length of one sandal, while some have puttees and white slippers. All wear uniform coats, (either blue or khaki) and a fair sprinkling have khaki caps with five coloured star badge in front; but the greater proportion have as head gear either the ordinary coolie hat, or the British straw hat. Each man has a blue cotton umbrella strapped on his back. Altogether they look amiable hybrids and one can well understand that, when it comes to their knowledge that so large a proportion of the wealth of Canton is stored in the godowns of the Shamseens, they might be tempted to cast a covetous eye in that direction.

The reach opposite Wong Shu looked very busy at mid-day; troops embarking from both banks in the junks that are being towed by torpedo boats; fruit-boats doing a lively trade with the newly arrived men, and sampans plying between the shore and the two big gunboats which brought down Lung and some of his soldiers and which, to-day, are gaily decorated with flowers.

It is understood that the Merchants are jubilant over the course

(Continued on page 5.)

THE CAUSE OF MILITANCY.

1. The Woman's Movement.

[Below we give the first instalment of an article on the suffrage question written by a Hongkong "Militant." The article will be continued in subsequent issues. It will be understood that the opinions expressed are not those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

In June of this year, the Women's International Suffrage Alliance Congress was held in Budapest. In the presidential address it was stated that only seven independent nations, with the exception of the Spanish-American republics, were now without an organised Woman Suffrage Movement. Twenty-five nations were there represented. During last winter woman's suffrage was considered in 17 national parliaments and 33 state and other legislatures. At the conference in Budapest, women from all over the world met and talked with each other of the fight, how it progressed, where and on what grounds it was being held back. In one country only, in Norway, is the victory complete. The history of the Movement in most countries has a basis of similarity. It began in education rather than in politics. Most of us remember the time when its chief aspect in our own country was not political.

In those days it was called the "Woman's Rights Movement." Women asserted their rights to enter colleges and professions, to ride bicycles, to join in outdoor sports and to order their own lives. Men for the most part were immensely amused. A whole new world of witicism was opened to them. They had no longer to depend on the woman-who-cannot-keep-a-secret joke or the woman-with-the-last-word joke. The New Woman had made her appearance, depicted in mannish garb smoking a cigarette or with tightly screwed hair, gaunt features, spectacles and a book. And in newspapers, magazines, public speeches and private social intercourse the New Woman became a standing joke. Nevertheless the men remonstrated with such of their own kind and kin as became involved in the Movement, threatening them with the awful penalty of losing their charm and power of attraction for men, not perceiving that such an argument was likely to have little weight with a woman who had just discovered that she was not made for man. Then something startling happened. The Woman's Movement began to be practical; began to interfere with things as they were. It began to ask questions, to collect information and to disseminate it and to agitate openly on certain moral questions which for centuries man had kept very carefully in his sole control, under the honest impression that the good women were too good to do and the bad women were unfit to deal with sex matters. This new development destroyed the essence of the joke for the time being. Then indeed the serious opposition began, though still disguised beneath an aspect of facetiousness and the Movement became the "Revolt of Women" and the "Women's War." From merely asserting her rights, woman had turned her attention to the actual attaining of them. She became actively interested in social questions and social work and won her way on to School Boards, Boards of Guardians, etc., and attained the municipal franchise. The course of the Movement has been very similar in other countries, first educational, then social, then political.

The ordinary Englishman as far as possible ignores the existence of other countries. When he is obliged to recognise such existence he protects himself from being advised by, taught by or reproved by the experience of other nations by the assumption that England is different. One wonders if some Englishmen believe in a common humanity.

That the ordinary Englishman fails to see the significance of the fact that the Woman's Movement is world wide is quite consistent with his general attitude so that English women should be so indifferent is amazing. Do they understand that women of all countries, all races, all creeds, are being drawn together, in a

(Continued on Page 5.)

SPECIAL CABLES.

FIGHTING AT CANTON

DISOBEDIENT TROOPS CAUSE TROUBLE.

REFUSE TO OBEY GENERAL LUNG.

(From Own Special Correspondent)

Canton, Received August 12.
A serious situation has been occasioned by one company of soldiers belonging to the second division. This company occupied the five-storied pagoda near the North Gate and this they refused to evacuate or in any way to obey General Lung unless they were granted three months extra pay.

Heavy Firing

Fighting went on till nearly midnight, and there is now occasional heavy firing.

Lung holds the water-front and expects himself as determined to punish the disobedient troops very severely.

He has issued a proclamation forbidding soldiers, except they are on duty, to carry arms.

MORE FIGHTING IN THE NORTH.

GOVERNMENT FORCES ENCOUNTER REBELS.

A Foreign Correspondent Captured, But Released Later.

(Our Own Correspondent)

Shanghai, Received Aug. 12.

The Loyalist forces are completing their plans for the attack on Woosung Fort. Foreign shipping has been warned to keep clear of the danger zone. Six Chinese warships went down river yesterday to participate in the attack, while the land forces are being pushed on.

The rebels made an attempt in the afternoon to check the advance of the Loyalists, but they were defeated at a heavy fire by the Government troops and bayonet charges. A force of 300 rebels was surrounded and ordered to lay down arms.

A foreign correspondent was captured and taken to headquarters, where he was released after the friendly intervention of a railway official.

The Consular Body here is considering the exact meaning of the orders of the Peking Diplomatic Body regarding Chapei, which the Loyalists wish to secure for the transportation of provisions.

Crying Out for Relief

The rebels at Woosung are still supplied with rice sufficient for three months, but the men are crying out for meat. During the night last evening, foreigners on the Kiangnan (Lancashire) had most narrow escape. Two American naval officers who were playing golf had to take shelter in bunkers from which the rebels were firing.

The Northerners are advancing on Nanking, to which place the rebels are retiring, only to find it in the possession of the Loyalists.

As the result of protests by Nationalists, Japan has decided to give refuge to escaped Chinese, and General Huang Hsing and Dr Sun Yat-sen have both landed. The former passed himself off as a Japanese.

Wong Hing in Japan.

(By kind courtesy of the "Chinese Mail")

Shanghai, Received Aug. 12.

Wong Hing has arrived at Moji under an assumed name, declaring himself to be a secretary to the Chinese legation at Tokyo. Despite the fact that rebels were not to be landed in Japan, Wong Hing went ashore in a steam launch and is staying at the house of a Japanese mineowner. It was in a coal steamer belonging to the mine owned by his host that Wong Hing left for Japan.

The Japanese Government intended to prevent Wong Hing landing in the first instance, but when it was pointed out that he had nowhere else to go to, he was allowed to remain.

Dr Sun Yat-sen is at present in Kobe and has been warned that if he does not leave Japan, the Japanese Government cannot undertake to give him protection.

Trouble at Wuhu.

Northern troops have arrived at Wuhu and have ordered the rebel soldiers to surrender. The latter returned a defiant answer and preparations are being made to attack them within the next few days.

The Southern troops at Chiakiang have forced the commercial community there to write to Peking asking the Central Government to enter into peace negotiations with the rebels. The Government has replied ordering the troops to disperse, threatening that no pardon will be extended to them if they do not.

GENERAL LUNG AT CANTON.

(Continued from page 4.)

that affairs have taken and pledge themselves to give their united support to General Lung Chai Kwang and Wong Sze-lung. Cracker-shin is becoming more general than it was this morning.

Captain Steele of the 25th Punjab is returning to Hongkong as, since the arrival of Major Robinson and Captain Walker the regiment at Kowloon is short of officers.

Canton, Tuesday.—Following upon the various assurances that have been given as to peace, the people are beginning, in some quarters of the city, to settle down to their ordinary work. Various fugitives have already come back from Hongkong, and others are expected to-day. Also some attempt has been made to encourage people to believe that it is safe to withdraw their goods from the Shamshen godowns, and yesterday some of the more perishable things—bales that had already been opened, and goods wanted for immediate shipment—were taken away.

Lung Chai-kwang's first proclamation as Tutuh was issued early yesterday morning, as already stated. The

deal on it was the old chop which he was accustomed to use when he was in office here under Wu Hon-man as second in command of the Kwangtung troops. The translation is as follows:—

"At the time when Kwangtung declared its independence I was appointed by the President to be the field against the rebels. As soon as I arrived at Shui Hing, the military, the navy and the police joined me. It was my intention to march to Canton. But, bearing in mind the wealth of the towns, Sui Nam, Falsan, and Canton, I was in fear of doing damage to persons and property should I have occasion to have a brush with rebels. Once fighting started there would be much bloodshed. I am much interested in the independence of Kwangtung, and I am in accord with him. Peace should be brought about easily; therefore I ordered my troops not to proceed, and since the Military (of Canton) cancelled the Declaration of Independence, and advised me not to make an advance on to Canton, I follow the dicta of humanity, and in order to preserve the peace, being trusted by the army, and by order of

the President, I set also as Civil Administrator with the following acting as commanders viz: Chan Yuan Wing commanding 1st Division; Ip Ku commanding 2nd Division; Li Ohing, 5th Division; and backed up and welcomed by all the troops, I now come to Canton.

"The Police and Military should, therefore act together and uphold the Central Government and put things in order: doing their best to sink all differences and to carry out commands given. Residents who have left Canton should return; and those who are still here should not move away so that we may put the Government in order and enjoy peace together."

The new Tutuh remained for some time after his arrival on the quai at Kwong Hon, which was moored by the water police station at "Dutch Folly" and here he received Messrs China Shu-fan, commissioner of the Board of Interior, Chan King-wah, Chief of Police, and Kwan King-shan, head of the Board of Industry. It is believed that, later in the morning he paid a visit to the Shamshen, calling at some of the consulates.

In the afternoon, just when Canton was congratulating itself that peace and good order had come to stay, news reached the police of some distressing quarrelling between the Luk Kwan, or ordinary troops, and the new-comers, brought by General Lung. The latter had been ordered to occupy certain camping ground at Kwan Yim-shan but the regular troops refused to make way for them; shots were exchanged and "serious persons" most of them civilians not concerned in the quarrel—were killed. Almost simultaneously there was firing in the city at the top of Sheung Man Tai Street, in which some ten or a dozen people, again mostly civilians, were killed. A later report speaks of two hundred casualties.

EX-VICEROY SHUM.

Left by French Mail Steamer To-day.

After being under protection at the Gaol quarters since Thursday last, when he was removed from the Chiyo Maru in consequence of the T. K. K. Company refusing him a passage to Japan, ex-Viceroy Shum, formerly of Canton, departed South on the French mail steamer Amazona shortly before two o'clock this afternoon. The arrangements for the departure were made by the police authorities, and very few people outside official circles knew that Shum was leaving to-day.

Suspecting that Mr Shum was likely to leave by the Amazona, a "Telegraph" representative went on board this forenoon. When our representative boarded the vessel he made a search of the boat, but was unable to find the ex-Viceroy. He, however, was successful in locating the cabin which had been booked for the fugitive official. This was in the first class section and it was occupied by two Chinese, one of whom turned out to be one of Mr. Shum's secretaries, who was accompanying him South, while the other had no passage booked and was merely occupying the berth temporarily until the ex-Viceroy arrived. Shortly after noon a police launch came alongside the steamer, and aboard it were Mr. Shum, his other secretary and servants, and Mr. C. McI. Messer, Captain Superintendent of Police. All inside the ex-Viceroy were occupying a cabin on deck, the latter being accommodated in the small cabin, where he could not readily be seen. Mr. Messer led the way up the gangway and was immediately followed by the aged fugitive, who was attired in a long cream-coloured gown of light material. He wore no hat, and was not disguised in any way. As he stepped aboard the steamer he appeared very nervous and uneasy, and glanced about as though he was feeling trouble from any quarter. He hurried down the deck at a lively pace, and was soon down the companion way which led to the cabin deck. In a few moments he was in the cabin, being followed by a number of his friends who stayed with him till the vessel departed. Our representative endeavoured to secure an interview with the ex-Viceroy, but the latter sent out a message to say that he was

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not well and would rather see no Press representatives. He stated, however, that he was very glad to get on board, and said he would like to express through our columns his thanks to the Hongkong Government for protecting him during his stay in the Colony. For this protection he said he felt most grateful.

Mr. Shum's passage was booked to Singapore, though in conversation with our representative his secretary stated he was uncertain where his destination would be; he might land in Saigon, or he might even go on to Europe.

It will be remembered that telegram which we published yesterday stated that President Yuan Shih-kai had agreed to pardon Shum if he would apologise to the Central Government within twenty days and proceed to Peking. It is evident that Shum does not intend availing himself of this offer, for if he had he would certainly not take steamer in the opposite direction to the North. Anyhow, he is gone now, and is doubtless at this moment feeling more happy and relieved than he has for many a day past.

It is rather strange that Mr. Shum was refused his passage on the Chiyo Maru on the ground that refugees were not wanted in Japan, whereas General Huang Hsing, Wong Hing, Dr Sun Yat-sen and other leaders of the revolt movement have since been admitted to that country.

FIVE CHARGES.

Proceeding on Only Three.

Alim Khan, clerk and interpreter to the Supreme Court of Hongkong, was charged at the Police Court, before Mr. Melbourn, this afternoon, with "embezzling divers small amounts, totalling \$72, ranging from September 1912 to June 1913, the property of the Government."

Mr. P. M. Hodgson, Crown Solicitor, prosecuted, and Mr. F. C. Jenkin, barrister, instructed by Mr. J. H. Gardiner, defended. Mr. Jenkin said that by the laws of this Colony this offence was an indictable one and, if committed for trial at the sessions, the learned judge at the sessions could try this man on only three of those charges and therefore he would say that the Crown must be put on their election and state which of those five charges they would proceed upon. That was in conformity with the Home practice, whilst in the practice here provision would be indicated by a citation 19 of the Criminal Procedure Ordinance of 1899.

Mr. Hodgson then selected three counts on which he proceeded.

The case was proceeding as we went to press.

Today's Advertisements

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PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Pers. Minnesota arrived from Seattle Wash 11th inst.
Anderson, Mrs. Ingersoll, Mrs. R. G. N. E.
Bentinger, C. Ingersoll, Lieut. Cheng Wing-yew R. E.
Cheng Kay, Johnson, Mrs. H.
Chang Kai, Johnson, H.
Fook, E. H. Lin Sum.
Fong, W. McPherson, J.
Gee Wing Kee S.
Globensky, E. F. McLeod, Mrs. R. G.
Globensky, A. E. G.
Globensky, Miss McWilliams, C. F.
Garland, S. M. Nesmith, F. H.
Henderson, Mr. Percival, R. F.
& Mrs. A. G. Sligh, Mrs. K. Hirsch, Mr. and Saffar, J.
Mrs. S. Tang Ah Chang
Hamilton, C. R. Young Ohu Kai Zimmerman, P.

Today's Advertisements

2ND WEEK

OF

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AT

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HOCKEY, POLO.
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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
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"WAKASA MARU," having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed. Optional goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, to-day.

Goods not cleared by the 16th August, will be subject to rent. Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour. All claims must be presented with a ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Agents, Hongkong, 11th August, 1913, (1913)

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WANTED.—Young Man due to arrive Hongkong P & O s.s. Nile about 5th September, desires situation, general office experience, steady, accurate and reliable. Good references. Address "J. S." c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

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 For Marseilles, Havre & Hamburg:
 S.S. BERG 18th Aug.
 For Marseilles & Hamburg:
 S.S. SAXONIA 22nd Aug.
 For Marseilles & Hamburg:
 S.S. SILEZIA 26th Aug.
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TUESDAY, 12th AUGUST.

WEDNESDAY, 13th AUGUST.

THURSDAY, 14th AUGUST.

FRIDAY, 15th AUGUST.

SATURDAY, 16th AUGUST.

SUNDAY, 17th AUGUST.

MONDAY, 18th AUGUST.

TUESDAY, 19th AUGUST.

WEDNESDAY, 20th AUGUST.

THURSDAY, 21st AUGUST.

FRIDAY, 22nd AUGUST.

SATURDAY, 23rd AUGUST.

SUNDAY, 24th AUGUST.

MONDAY, 25th AUGUST.

TUESDAY, 26th AUGUST.

WEDNESDAY, 27th AUGUST.

THURSDAY, 28th AUGUST.

FRIDAY, 29th AUGUST.

SATURDAY, 30th AUGUST.

SUNDAY, 31st AUGUST.

MONDAY, 1st SEPTEMBER.

TUESDAY, 2nd SEPTEMBER.

WEDNESDAY, 3rd SEPTEMBER.

THURSDAY, 4th SEPTEMBER.

FRIDAY, 5th SEPTEMBER.

SATURDAY, 6th SEPTEMBER.

SUNDAY, 7th SEPTEMBER.

MONDAY, 8th SEPTEMBER.

TUESDAY, 9th SEPTEMBER.

WEDNESDAY, 10th SEPTEMBER.

THURSDAY, 11th SEPTEMBER.

FRIDAY, 12th SEPTEMBER.

SATURDAY, 13th SEPTEMBER.

SUNDAY, 14th SEPTEMBER.

MONDAY, 15th SEPTEMBER.

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THURSDAY, 25th SEPTEMBER.

FRIDAY, 26th SEPTEMBER.

SATURDAY, 27th SEPTEMBER.

SUNDAY, 28th SEPTEMBER.

MONDAY, 29th SEPTEMBER.

TUESDAY, 30th SEPTEMBER.

WEDNESDAY, 1st OCTOBER.

THURSDAY, 2nd OCTOBER.

FRIDAY, 3rd OCTOBER.

SATURDAY, 4th OCTOBER.

SUNDAY, 5th OCTOBER.

MONDAY, 6th OCTOBER.

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MONDAY, 27th OCTOBER.

TUESDAY, 28th OCTOBER.

WEDNESDAY, 29th OCTOBER.

THURSDAY, 30th OCTOBER.

FRIDAY, 31st OCTOBER.

SATURDAY, 1st NOVEMBER.

SUNDAY, 2nd NOVEMBER.

MONDAY, 3rd NOVEMBER.

TUESDAY, 4th NOVEMBER.

WEDNESDAY, 5th NOVEMBER.

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FRIDAY, 7th NOVEMBER.

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SUNDAY, 9th NOVEMBER.

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THURSDAY, 27th NOVEMBER.

FRIDAY, 28th NOVEMBER.

SATURDAY, 29th NOVEMBER.

SUNDAY, 30th NOVEMBER.

MONDAY, 1st DECEMBER.

TUESDAY, 2nd DECEMBER.

WEDNESDAY, 3rd DECEMBER.

THURSDAY, 4th DECEMBER.

FRIDAY, 5th DECEMBER.

SATURDAY, 6th DECEMBER.

SUNDAY, 7th DECEMBER.

MONDAY, 8th DECEMBER.

TUESDAY, 9th DECEMBER.

WEDNESDAY, 10th DECEMBER.

THURSDAY, 11th DECEMBER.

FRIDAY, 12th DECEMBER.

SATURDAY, 13th DECEMBER.

SUNDAY, 14th DECEMBER.

MONDAY, 15th DECEMBER.

TUESDAY, 16th DECEMBER.

WEDNESDAY, 17th DECEMBER.

THURSDAY, 18th DECEMBER.

FRIDAY, 19th DECEMBER.

SATURDAY, 20th DECEMBER.

SUNDAY, 21st DECEMBER.

MONDAY, 22nd DECEMBER.

TUESDAY, 23rd DECEMBER.

WEDNESDAY, 24th DECEMBER.

THURSDAY, 25th DECEMBER.

FRIDAY, 26th DECEMBER.

SATURDAY, 27th DECEMBER.

SUNDAY, 28th DECEMBER.

MONDAY, 29th DECEMBER.

TUESDAY, 30th DECEMBER.

WEDNESDAY, 31st DECEMBER.

THURSDAY, 1st JANUARY.

FRIDAY, 2nd JANUARY.

SATURDAY, 3rd JANUARY.

SUNDAY, 4th JANUARY.

MONDAY, 5th JANUARY.

TUESDAY, 6th JANUARY.

WEDNESDAY, 7th JANUARY.

THURSDAY, 8th JANUARY.

FRIDAY, 9th JANUARY.

SATURDAY, 10th JANUARY.

SUNDAY, 11th JANUARY.

MONDAY, 12th JANUARY.

TUESDAY, 13th JANUARY.

WEDNESDAY, 14th JANUARY.

THURSDAY, 15th JANUARY.

FRIDAY, 16th JANUARY.

SATURDAY, 17th JANUARY.

SUNDAY, 18th JANUARY.

MONDAY, 19th JANUARY.

TUESDAY, 20th JANUARY.

WEDNESDAY, 21st JANUARY.

THURSDAY, 22nd JANUARY.

FRIDAY, 23rd JANUARY.

SATURDAY, 24th JANUARY.

SUNDAY, 25th JANUARY.

MONDAY, 26th JANUARY.

TUESDAY, 27th JANUARY.

WEDNESDAY, 28th JANUARY.

THURSDAY, 29th JANUARY.

FRIDAY, 30th JANUARY.

SATURDAY, 31st JANUARY.

SUNDAY, 1st FEBRUARY.

MONDAY, 2nd FEBRUARY.

TUESDAY, 3rd FEBRUARY.

WEDNESDAY, 4th FEBRUARY.

THURSDAY, 5th FEBRUARY.

FRIDAY, 6th FEBRUARY.

SATURDAY, 7th FEBRUARY.

SUNDAY, 8th FEBRUARY.

MONDAY, 9th FEBRUARY.

TUESDAY, 10th FEBRUARY.

WEDNESDAY, 11th FEBRUARY.

THURSDAY, 12th FEBRUARY.

FRIDAY, 13th FEBRUARY.

SATURDAY, 14th FEBRUARY.

SUNDAY, 15th FEBRUARY.

MONDAY, 16th FEBRUARY.

TUESDAY, 17th FEBRUARY.

WEDNESDAY, 18th FEBRUARY.

THURSDAY, 19th FEBRUARY.

FRIDAY, 20th FEBRUARY.

SATURDAY, 21st FEBRUARY.

SUNDAY, 22nd FEBRUARY.

MONDAY, 23rd FEBRUARY.

TUESDAY, 24th FEBRUARY.

WEDNESDAY, 25th FEBRUARY.

THURSDAY, 26th FEBRUARY.

FRIDAY, 27th FEBRUARY.

SATURDAY, 28th FEBRUARY.

SUNDAY, 29th FEBRUARY.

MONDAY, 30th FEBRUARY.

TUESDAY, 1st MARCH.

WEDNESDAY, 2nd MARCH.

THURSDAY, 3rd MARCH.

FRIDAY, 4th MARCH.

SATURDAY, 5th MARCH.

SUNDAY, 6th MARCH.

MONDAY, 7th MARCH.

TUESDAY, 8th MARCH.

WEDNESDAY, 9th MARCH.

THURSDAY, 10th MARCH.

FRIDAY, 11th MARCH.

SATURDAY, 12th MARCH.

SUNDAY, 13th MARCH.

MONDAY, 14th MARCH.

TUESDAY, 15th MARCH.

WEDNESDAY, 16th MARCH.

THURSDAY, 17th MARCH.

FRIDAY, 18th MARCH.

SATURDAY, 19th MARCH.

SUNDAY, 20th MARCH.

MONDAY, 21st MARCH.

TUESDAY, 22nd MARCH.

WEDNESDAY, 23rd MARCH.

THURSDAY, 24th MARCH.

FRIDAY, 25th MARCH.

SATURDAY, 26th MARCH.

SUNDAY, 27th MARCH.

MONDAY, 28th MARCH.

TUESDAY, 29th MARCH.

WEDNESDAY, 30th MARCH.

THURSDAY, 31st MARCH.

FRIDAY, 1st APRIL.

SATURDAY, 2nd APRIL.

SUNDAY, 3rd APRIL.

MONDAY, 4th APRIL.

TUESDAY, 5th APRIL.

WEDNESDAY, 6th APRIL.

THURSDAY, 7th APRIL.

FRIDAY, 8th APRIL.

SATURDAY, 9th APRIL.

SUNDAY, 10th APRIL.

MONDAY, 11th APRIL.

TUESDAY, 12th APRIL.

WEDNESDAY, 13th APRIL.

THURSDAY, 14th APRIL.

FRIDAY,

Shipping

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration.)

For	Steamship	On
Kobe and Moji	KUMSANG	Tues., 12th Aug. at 3 p.m.
SANPAKAN	MAUSANG	Wed., 13th Aug. at noon.
TIENSIN	CHEONGSHING	Thurs., 14th Aug. at noon.
SHANGHAI	CHOVSANG	Thurs., 14th Aug. at noon.
ST. PAUL, Penang & C. outta YATSHING		Thurs., 14th Aug. at 2 p.m.
ST. PAUL, Penang & C. outta YATSHING		Satur., 16th Aug. at 2 p.m.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	Satur., 16th Aug. at 2 p.m.
MANILA	YUENSANG	Sat., 23rd Aug. at 2 p.m.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN (Occupying 24 days)

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Laisang" and "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days.

The steamers "Choysang," "Kwongsang," and "Hangsang" will call at Swatow on their way down from Shanghai.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Passengers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chafco, Tientsin, Dalny, Weihaiwei, Tsingtau.

For Freight or Passage, Apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.**
General Managers.
Telephone No. 215.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Subject to change without Notice.

"Shire" Line Service.—Homeward.

For Steamers, Date of Sailing.

LONDON, ROTTERDAM, & ANTWERP FALLS OF ORCHY about 21st August.

New Trans-Pacific "Shire" & "Glen" Joint Service.

VICTORIA VICOVER STLE DEN OF CROMBIE about 24th Aug.

TACOMA & PLAND... DEN OF GLAMIS... 21st Sept.

TACOMA & PLAND... DEN OF GLAMIS... 21st Sept.

Cargo accepted on through Bills of Lading to all ports in Europe and North and South America.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

AGENTS.

Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. No. 9.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.

EASTWARD.

The S.S. "FULTA" 4134 tons gross, Capt. Chidly, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI on the 22nd August at 4 p.m. taking cargo and passengers at current rates.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

AGENTS.

Telephone No. 215.

Hongkong, 12th August, 1913.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING CO. OF HONGKONG, Ltd.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS & REPAIRERS. BOILERMAKERS, FORGE-MASTERS, BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL, ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

WELDING & CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK 78' x 88' x 34'

Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVER-HEAD CRANES throughout the Shops, ranging up to 100 Tons.

50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

AGENTS for—JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.

PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2

150 B. H. P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty & War Office.



O.S. type Motor and Reverse Gear.
B.H.P. Paraffin 70, Petrol 80.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUN-BOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS AND PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MOTOR PUMPING & LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, etc.

Dockyard Manager, Mr. J. BEID, can be seen between the hours of 11 a.m. and 12 noon at the Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

HONGKONG, CHINA & JAPAN, AGENTS.

Telegraphic Address—"TAIKOODOCK."

TELEPHONE No. 22

VESSELS TAKING CARGO.

European Ports.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Dispatched.
London and Antwerp	Falls of Orchy	J. M. & Co.	20 August
London & Antwerp via Singapore, &c.	Namur	P. & O. Co.	20 August about
London via Usual Ports of Call	Delta	P. & O. Co.	16 August
Havre, Dunkirk, Rotterdam & Hamburg	Bermuda	H. A. L.	18 August
Havre Bremen & Hamburg &c.	Silesia	H. A. L.	26 August
Havre, Emden and Hamburg &c.	Suevia	H. A. L.	4 Sept.
Marseilles, London & Antwerp via S'pore, &c.	Hitachi Maru	N. Y. K.	13 August
Marseilles & Hamburg, &c.	Saxonia	H. A. L.	18 August
Trieste via Singapore, &c.	Bohemia	S. W. & Co.	15 August
Trieste, Fiume, Venice via Singapore, &c.	Vorwarts	S. W. & Co.	2 September about
Naples, Genoa, Algiers, Gibraltar, S'pore.	P. Alice	M. & Co.	20 August
Glasgow & Antwerp, ...	Glenroy	S. T. & Co.	20 Aug. about

New York, San Francisco and Canada.

Boston and New York	Indraghiri	J. M. & Co.	14 August
San Francisco via Manila and Japan, &c.	Nile	P. M. Co.	16 August
San Francisco via Keelung & Japan &c.	Mingolia	P. M. Co.	23 August
San Francisco via Shanghai & Japan, &c.	Nipp n Maru	T. K. K.	28 August
Vancouver, S'pore and/or Tacoma, & P'land (Or.)	Uchamark	H. A. L.	27 August
Victoria, B.C., & Tacoma via Keelung, &c.	Canada Maru	O. S. K.	23 August
do do do do	Tacoma Maru	O. S. K.	4 September
Vancouver via Shanghai and Japan, &c.	Monteagle	C. P. R. Co.	30 August
do do do do	E. of Asia	C. P. R. Co.	13 August
Vancouver, Portland, &c.	Der of Glamis	J. M. & Co.	21 August
Mexican, Peruvian and Chili Ports via Japan	Buyo Maru	T. K. K.	4 October

Australia.

Australian Ports via Manila	Changsha	B. & S.	25 August
do do	Empire	G. L. & Co.	18 August
do do	Nikko Maru	N. Y. K.	27 Aug.

Singapore, Coast Ports and Japan.

Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, &c.	Tjitaroom	J. C. J. L.	Quick despatch
do do do	Tjimah	J. C. J. L.	Quick despatch
Japan	Tjiliwong	J. C. J. L.	Quick despatch
do	Tjimanook	J. C. J. L.	Quick despatch
Kobe	P. Waldemar	M. & Co.	19 Aug. about
Kobe and Yokohama	Shinyo Maru	N. Y. K.	14 Aug.
do do	Ivo Maru	N. Y. K.	14 Aug.
Yokohama, Kobe and Moji	Faltala	J. M. & Co.	15 August
Yokohama and Kobe via Shanghai	Austria	S. W. & Co.	30 Aug., about
Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Saigon Maru	O. S. K.	22 August
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. & Co.	16 August
Manila, Mangarin, Iloilo and Cebu	Rabi	S. T. & Co.	15 Aug.
do do do	Zafiro	S. T. & Co.	25 August
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Taming	B. & S.	19 Aug.
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Kumano Maru	N. Y. K.	26 August
Shanghai, Kobe & Moji	Bombay Maru	N. Y. K.	15 Aug.
Singapore, Penang, & Celestia	Yatahing	J. M. & Co.	13 August
Shanghai, Kobe and Moji	G. Apoor	D. S. & Co.	16 August
Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama	Yeddo	A. N. & Co.	7 Sept.
do do do	Nore	P. & O.	23 Aug., about
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Ohli	M. M. Co.	Quick despatch
do do do	Scandia	H. A. L.	14 Aug.
do do do	Ceylon Maru	N. Y. K.	18 Aug.
Shanghai, Tsingtau, Kobe and Yokohama	Luetzow	M. & Co.	20 Aug., about
Shanghai, Tsingtau, Kobe and Yokohama	Tjilatjap	J. C. J. L.	Quick despatch
Shanghai	Tikini	J. C. J. L.	Quick despatch
do	Tjipanas	J. C. J. L.	Quick despatch
do	Africa	S. W. & Co.	31 August
do	Luchow	B. & S.	14 August
do	Arcadia	P. & O. Co.	14 Aug., about
do	Choysang	J. M. & Co.	13 August
do	Linan	B. & S.	16 August
Tientsin	Oheongahing	J. M. & Co.	14 August
Tamau, via Swatow and Amoy	Shoehn Maru	O. S. K.	17 Aug.
Foochow via Swatow and Amoy	Kaijo Maru	O. S. K.	13 Aug.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiching	D. L. & Co.	15 Aug.
do do do	Haiyang	D. L. & Co.	19 Aug.
Swatow	Haiman	D. L. & Co.	13 Aug.
Singapore, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta	Kirin Maru	N. Y. K.	23 Aug.
Anping and Takao via Swatow and Amoy	Soshu Maru	O. S. K.	20 Aug.
Bombay via S'pore Port S'ham, Penang & C'bo	Luzon Maru	O. S. K.	4 Sept.
Bombay via Singapore, & Colombo	Jinsen Maru	N. Y. K.	18 August
Haiphong	Sungkiang	B. & S.	15 Aug.
Jessellton, Kudat and Sandakan	Borneo	M. & Co.	End of Aug.
Weihaiwei and Tientsin	Kueichow	B. & S.	17 August

BOLINDERS CRUDE-OIL MOTORS.

ARE USED IN THE

BRITISH and in the GERMAN Navy.

ULDERUP & SCHLUTER.

HONGKONG,

21 CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

VESSELS ADVERTISED TO DEPART TO-MORROW.

For	Vessels.
Straits	Hatachi Maru.
Swatow	Haimun.
Swatow	Kiukiang.
Sandakan	Mausang.
Vancouver	E. of Asia.
Foochow	Kaijo Maru.
Macao	Sui Tai.

VESSELS ADVERTISED TO ARRIVE TO-MORROW.

From	Vessels.
Singapore	Arcadia.
Singapore	Scandia.
Singapore	Belomond.
Sourabaya	Onsang.
Shanghai	Yingchow.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The sailing hour of the P. M. s.s. Nile from Hongkong to San Francisco has been changed from 3 p.m. to 9.45 a.m., on Saturday, 16th August.

CANADIAN MAIL.

The C. P. R. s.s. Empress of Japan left Vancouver on the 30th June.

The C. P. R. s.s. Montezuma left Yokohama on the 9th inst., at noon and was due to arrive Kobe on the 10th inst., at 6 p.m.

The C. P. R. Yokohama Office is in receipt of a wireless message from the R. M. S. Empress of Japan sent at midnight on 8th inst., when the vessel was 1200 miles from Yokohama advising all well and that the Commander expects to reach Yokohama at 10 p.m. Tuesday 12th inst., leaving Yokohama again at 3 p.m. Wednesday 13th inst.

ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. s.s. Arcadia left Singapore for this Port on the 9th inst., at 8 a.m. with the outward English Mails, and is due here on the 13th instant at about noon.

GERMAN MAIL.

The I.G.M. s.s. Luetzow carrying the German Mails with dates from Berlin of the 23rd July left Colombo on the 9th inst., p.m. and may be expected here on or about the 20th inst., a.m.

The I.G.M. s.s. Buelow which left here on the 7th inst., at 6 a.m. has arrived at Shanghai on the 9th inst., at 4 p.m.

THE AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
CHANDSHA	20th August.	25th August.
TAIYUAN	17th Sept.	29th Sept.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc. and have superio accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight or Passage apply to **Butterfield & Swire**
Telephone No. 93. Agents.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

S.S. "G. APCAR" 4600 tons, Capt. Drake, will be despatched to SHANGHAI, KOBE and MOJI on 20th August.

S.S. "DILWARA," 3,378 tons, Capt. Ramag, will be despatched to YOKOHAMA, KOBE and MOJI on 24th Aug.

WESTWARD.

S.S. "JAPAN," 6,013 tons, Capt. Seddon will be despatched for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA on 12th August.

S.S. "THONGWA" 6,298 tons, Capt. Robins will be despatched as above on 19th August.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to,

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.
Hongkong, Aug. 9th, 1913. Agents

Russian Volunteer Fleet.

The Steamers of the Russian Volunteer Fleet running between Vladivostok and Odessa via Ports regularly, will call at Hongkong Once a Month both ways.

For Freight, Passage and further particulars please apply to.

Capt. D. A. LUKHMANOFF,
Agent.

Hotel Mansions, 3rd Floor,

Rooms Nos 12A & 14

Telephone No. 1224.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1913

HOTEL LISTS.

Hongkong Hotel.
 Barberini, E. T. Kent, Capt. W.
 Bates, E. R. E.
 Bates, H. B. E.
 Beach, O. Kadoorie, Ellis
 Bellios, Mrs. E. Kruseman, A.
 Bayly, B. B. Lloyd, G. T.
 Barberleux, Lobbs, Dr. E. L.
 Miss H. M.
 Castro, Mr. & Leeman, T.
 Mrs. F. H. D. E. MacIntyre, Mr.
 Castro, Miss D. and Mrs. Nell
 Castro, Master Mason, C. Fare-
 D. E. brother
 Campbell, Mrs. & Matheson, Miss
 Misses S.
 Cambridge, A. J. Matheson, Mrs.
 Chapple, F. T. R. T.
 Olaxton, A. A. McKean, Dr. G.
 Coleman, Dr. A. W.
 L. E. F. Mehta, B. K.
 Calkins, Mrs. A. Morecki, J.
 Davis, C. H. Moulder, A. B.
 Derteano, Mr. & Mulder, Mr.
 Mrs. & 2 child- Mrs. J. D. F.
 ren, Malsonneuve,
 Dowar, J. Mrs. E. R.
 Douglas, Mr. & Mok, G. P.
 Mrs. R. H. Neubert, Dr.
 Eedy, Capt. G. W. Nolte, Dr. R.
 Ehrenfels, Mr. & North, R. H.
 Mrs. H. E. O'Leary, Miss
 Fisher, H. G. G.
 Gallotio, H. Ormiston, J.
 Garrow, H. Point, E.
 Gessler, Dr. Ray, E. H.
 Geare, Mr. and Roxburgh, R. R.
 Mrs. I. H. Reay, Miss F.
 Gillespie, Dr. J. Rand, Mrs. V.
 M. Sibley, J. C.
 Gordon, A. G. Singer, E. T.
 Goulbourn, V. Smith, Mr. and
 Gourgey, I. Mrs. E. E.
 Grimshaw, R. J. Swift, Mrs. Geo.
 Grisogono, P. O. H.
 Von. Sorby, V.
 Gumbitz, A. K. Square, Miss A.
 Hall, P. C. Socorro, J. P.
 Hanna, Dr. J. G. Tapp, J. R.
 Hannibal, Mr. & Theodorides, E.
 Mrs. W. A. Th.
 Harbord, W. T. Walker, Capt.
 Hewett, Hon. Mr. H. A.
 E. A. C. M. G. Weidler, W. E.
 Hartmann, Dr. White, F. W.
 Innes, Capt. R. Wood, G. G.
 Judah, Mrs. A. Wong, H. I.
 N. E. Williams, Capt.
 Kingston, T. W. C. C.
 H. Ybolcon, Y.

King Edward Hotel.

Almond, Mrs. R. Logan, W.
 Carrill, F. J. Mackintosh, J.
 Castro, C. A.
 Chee, T. Majer, Mrs.
 Connell, R. Massey, Miss.
 Connell, H. E. McHugh, Mr.
 Dobbie, Mr. & Mrs. F. E.
 Mrs. Mody, Mr. J. H. N.
 Donaldson, W. Morris, Mrs.
 A. Murphy, J. A.
 Finchett, Mrs. Gerlach, Mr. & Murray, M. F.
 Mrs. W. W. Nobbs, A. P.
 Grimble, G. Passmore, Capt.
 Harris, J. B. & Mrs. W. C.
 Heineemann, Mr. Peake, A. D. J.
 & Mrs. Saunders, Miss.
 Hingle, E. J. Shenkin, Mrs.
 Jensen, B. Shelhamer, Mr.
 Kraft, Mr. & Mrs.
 Mrs. W. D. Sibree, Dr.
 Lauritsen, Mr. & Spurge, H. S.
 Mrs. Stewart, Capt.
 Lemare, Mr. & Mrs. A. H.
 Mrs. Walker, D.
 Lennox, J. Whitelaw, G. O.

Grand Hotel.

Bird, W. C. Luckin, E.
 Crew, Mr. and Marsh
 Mrs. A. B. Newhouse, Miss
 Freese, M. Pollard, Capt.
 Frenok, C. Reilly, Miss
 Fearon, Rarguist, H.
 Frendendall, Rogage, Dr.
 Mrs. Sayer, A.
 Fousyth, Miss Schroth, G.
 Rayne, Schuetz, W.
 Hassock, Mr. & Mrs. Smith, Mrs.
 Hassock, Miss Stockwell
 Key, Dr. G. Sanders, Miss
 King, E. G. Weber, Mr. & Mrs.
 Karwood, Miss Weissmann, C.
 Lewington, Willson, Mrs.
 Capt. J. S. H. C.
 Lorria, F. Willson, C.
 Lozber, A.

Craigieburn.

Caldwell, Mr. Mourer, Mrs.
 Caldwell, Miss McDougall, Mr.
 Carpenter, Mr. and Mrs.
 & Mrs. McOaig, J.
 Cornell, W. A. Reynaud, M.
 Kydd, Mr. and dame & mon-
 sieur
 Galbraith, V. Smith, Mrs. G.
 M. Smith, E. G.
 Guernier, Mrs. Wood, E. M.

Notice

WING KEE & CO.

47-49, Connaught Rd,
 SHIP CHANDLERS,
 PROVISION & COAL
 MERCHANTS
 Hongkong, 23rd May, 1912.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.
 Empress of Asia, Br. s.s. 8,883,
 S. Robinson, 30 July—
 Liverpool via Capetown
 14th June Gen.—R.D.C.
 Robert Dollar, Br. s.s. 3,420, B. L.
 Morton, 28th July—Mofl
 23rd July, Coal—R. D.
 & Co.
 Taishun, Chi. s.s. 1,214, R. Pass-
 More, 27th July—Shang-
 hai 22nd July, Gen.—O.
 M. S. N. Co.
 Unkal Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,275, Y.
 Nagato, 31st July—Mofl
 24th July, Coal—M.B.K.
 Yunnan, Fr. s.s. 4,218, Olmen,
 31st July—Colombo—
 M. M.
 Chilli, Fr. s.s., Erohenauer, 1st
 August—Marseille 29th
 June, Gen.—N. M. & Co.
 Shidzuoki Maru, Jap. s.s. 4,072,
 J. Iriawa, 3rd inst—
 Seattle & Ports 31st
 July, Gen.—N. Y. K.
 Childar, Nor. s.s. 1,102, Nils
 Hjorth, 7th inst.—Feka-
 longan, Gen.—A. T. &
 Co.
 Kueichow, Br. s.s. 1,220, Forsyth,
 7th inst.—Canton, Mat-
 ches, Onion, Yarn, Fish,
 etc.—N. Y. K.
 Haldi, Nor. s.s. 1,065, J. Jorgen-
 sen, 8th inst.—Macassar
 30th July, Sugar.—J. C.
 J. L.
 Petchaburi, Ger. s.s. 1,373, C.
 Gosewisch, 8th inst.—
 Bangkok and Swatow 7th
 inst., Rice.—B. & S.
 Kjeld, Nor. s.s. 910, T. Helleso,
 8th inst.—Bangkok 1st
 inst., Rice.—Kun Seng
 Lee.
 Lyeemoon, Ger. s.s. 1,238, O. Saoh,
 8th inst.—Saigon 4th
 July Rice.—H.A.L.
 Indrawadi, Br. s.s. 5,194, W.
 Charters, 8th inst.—Mofl
 3rd inst., Coal.—S.T.

Consignees

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY."S.S. NILE"
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN
PORTS AND MANILA.

The above mentioned vessel
 having arrived consignees' of
 cargo are hereby notified to send
 in their Bills of lading for
 countersignature and take immediate
 delivery of cargo from alongside.
 Cargo impeding discharge will be land-
 ed immediately at consignees' risk
 and expense.
 Cargo remaining undelivered Tues-
 day the 11th inst., at noon will be
 landed at consignees' risk and expense.
 Cargo remaining undelivered
 Saturday August 16th, 1913 at noon
 will, in addition to landing charges, will
 be subject to storage charges.
 No fire insurance whatever will be
 effected.
 All chafed and otherwise damaged
 cargo will be examined at the above
 Company's godown Friday August
 16th, 1913 at 10 a.m.
 No claims will be entertained unless
 accompanied by short delivery note or
 list of exceptions taken at the time of
 delivery to consignees and signed for
 and on behalf of the Pacific Mail S. S.
 Co.
 All claims must be filed on or before
 September 9th, 1913, otherwise they
 will not be recognized.
 O. H. RITTER,
 Acting Agent.
 Hongkong, 9th August, 1913 [514]

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
BREMEN.
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL
LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"BELOW"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are
 hereby informed that their Goods, with
 the exception of Opium, Treasure and
 Valuables, are being landed and stored
 at their risk into the hazardous and/or
 extra hazardous Godowns of the Hong-
 kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
 Company, Limited, Kowloon, and
 West Point Godowns, whence delivery
 may be obtained.
 Optional Cargo will be forwarded on
 unless intimation is received from the
 Consignees before noon to-day request-
 ing it to be landed here.
 No claims will be admitted after the
 Goods have left the Godowns, and all
 goods remaining undelivered after the
 12th of August, will be subject to rent.
 All broken, chafed, and damaged
 Goods are to be left in the Godowns,
 where they will be examined on the
 12th of August, at 9.30 a.m.
 All claims must reach us before the
 19th of August, 1913, or they will not
 be recognized.
 No Fire Insurance will be effected.
 Bills of Lading will be countersigned
 by the undersigned.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELBOURNE & CO.

Hongkong, 8th August, 1913 [369]

To Sail

"INDRA" LINE, LIMITED.

For BOSTON & NEW YORK.
 (With Liberty to Call at
 Malabar Coast)

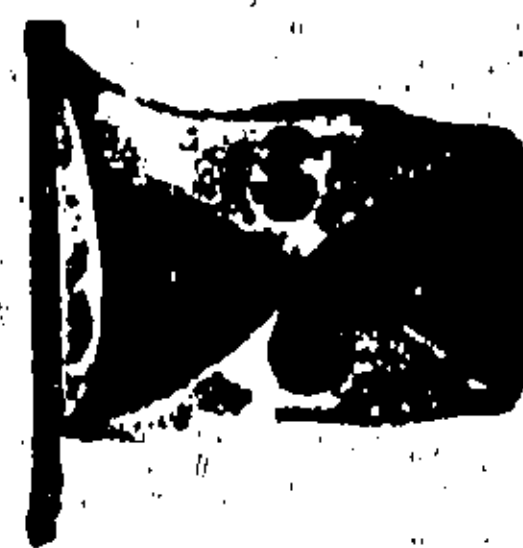
THE Steamship

"INDRAGHIRI"
 Capt. Kelsey, will be despatched
 as above on 14th August.
 This Steamer has superior accommo-
 dation for a limited number of saloon
 passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to
 JARDINE, MATHESON
 AND CO., LTD.,
 Agents,
 Hongkong, 31st July, 1913. [189]

AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. CO

Hongkong--New York.

FOR NEW YORK & PORTS &
SUZ CANAL.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar
 Coast)

S.S. "BLOEM" on or about 22nd
 S.S. "FONTEIN" August, 1913.
 For freight and further information,
 apply to

SEWANN, TOMES & Co.,
 General Agents,
 Hongkong, 8th August 1913. [346]

Notices.

WE have much pleasure in announcing to our
 numerous patrons and customers that we
 have opened

A New SILK STORE

In the most up-to-date style and fashion at the large
 and

Commodious Premises No. 38 & 40

Queen's Road Central.

lately occupied by Messrs. H. Ruttonjee & Son,
 where we are displaying an entirely new, handsome
 and gorgeous stock of

Silk Goods & Jewellery Ware

of all descriptions in a variety of new, elegant and
 attractive designs and patterns.

The stock includes a choice selection of

Turkish, Persian & India Silk,

Carpets & Woollen Rugs

a choice and elegant patterns.

Prices specially reduced for summer.

Cheapest store in the Colony.

An early visit earnestly solicited.

D. CHELLARAM.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1913. [348]

How to kill

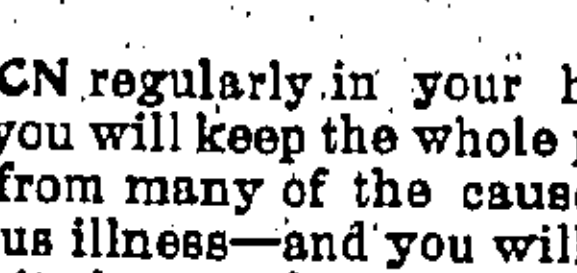
Disease

Germ

The germs that menace your

health and the health of your

family are killed quickly by



the Powerful Disinfectant

Use CN regularly in your house

and you will keep the whole place

free from many of the causes of

serious illness—and you will also

keep it clean and odorless.

A tablespoonful in a gallon of

water is all you need.

CN is safe to use. It won't

hurt your hands.

"The Yellow Package with the

Gable Top"

THE CHINA COMMERCIAL

COMPANY.

3, DUDELL STREET.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR LI HON FAN, a Chinese

graduate versed in literature,

has been a teacher to European officials

and merchants in this Colony for over

ten years.

He has a good method of training

Europeans to pass in the Chinese ex-

amination, and is possessed of a first

rate certificate as a Chinese teacher.

He has also a good knowledge of

Mandarin and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the Chi-

nese language are requested to write care

of "Hongkong Telegraph" office or

direct to 87 Hollywood Road, 1st floor

Hongkong, 29th Jan, 1913. [914]

Notices.

NATURAL SHAPE
CORK TIPPED

PAIL MAIL
FAMOUS CIGARETTES

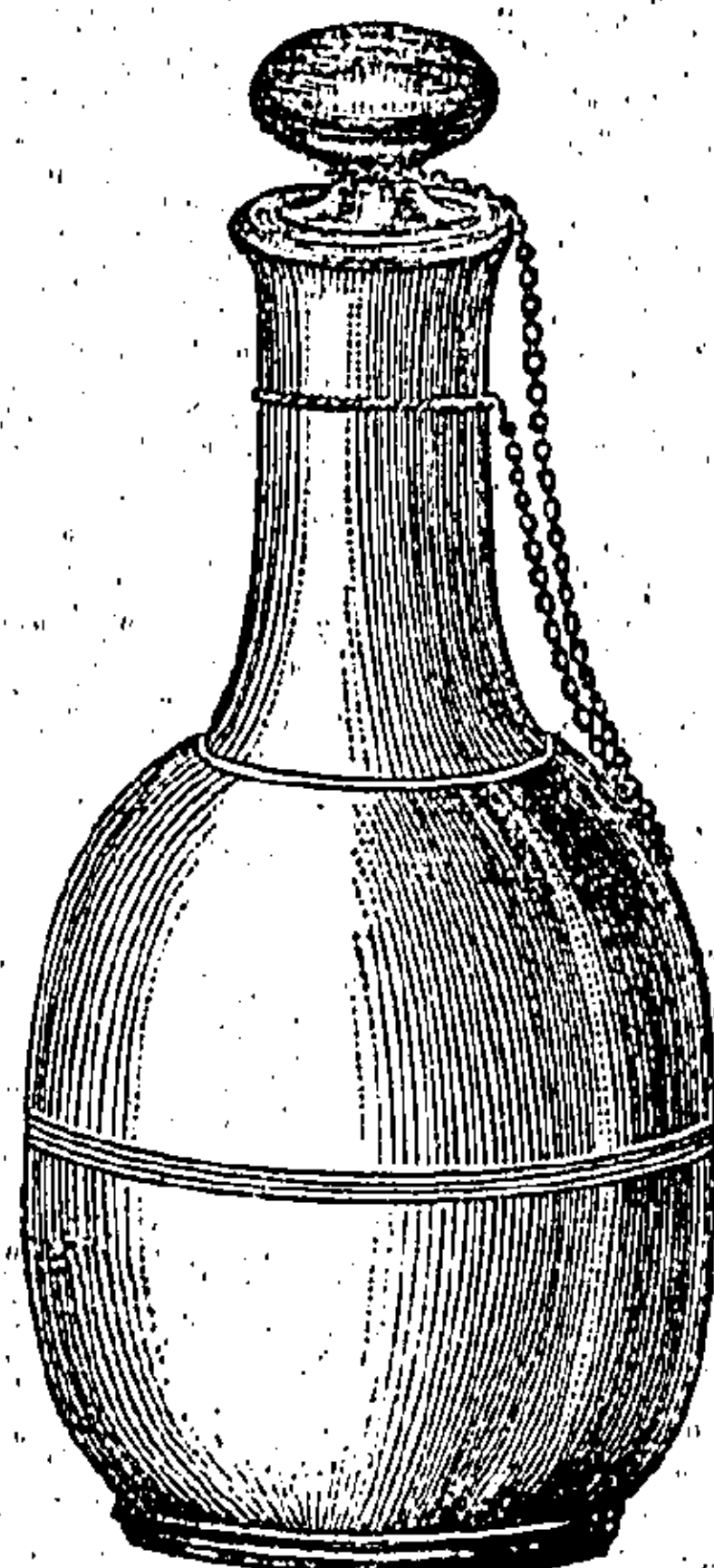
Butler & Butler
NEW YORK

These celebrated cigarettes are a blend of Oriental tobacos of
 the finest growth and selection, each cigarette will smoke to the
 end with the same delicious taste and aroma.

J. T. SHAW.

21, HONGKONG BUILDINGS.

TELEPHONE No. 692.

SPECIAL WINDOW DISPLAY
OF
VACUUM FLASKS.

WE STOCK A LARGE & VARIED ASSORTMENT OF
 THESE FLASKS RANGING IN PRICE AND
 SIZE TO SUIT EVERYONE.

KEEP YOUR LIQUIDS EITHER
 HOT or COLD.

ICE CREAM JARS

FOR

CARRYING ICE CREAM

ONE PINT TO THREE QUARTS.

21, HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS, HONGKONG.

BEAR BRAND

MILK.

NATURAL SWISS

MILK STERILISED.

This Milk once opened, keeps longer than

ordinary Milk and can be used for any purpose for

which ordinary Cows' Milk is generally used.

SOLE AGENTS.

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,

ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING.

M. Y. SAN & Co.

77-79 Queen's Road Central,
 Telephone No. 2077.

CONFECTIONERY, GROCERY & PASTRY

Best British and American Candies, Biscuits, Canned Goods and Fruits,
 Tobacco, Cigarettes and Manila Cigars of all kinds.
 Cakes of all descriptions—always fresh in stock.

FIRST CLASS RESTAURANT

Meals, table d'hôte and à la carte at all hours.
 Rooms for private parties. First cuisine, UNEXCELLED service.
 Cleanliness. Prompt Attention.

FIRST CLASS SODA FOUNTAIN (From America)

The best in the Far East. Made in the new way in the cleanest hygienic
 factory, so that customers are sure everything is safe and healthy.
 Finest New York ICE CREAM & COOL DRINKS of the season.

AGENTS FOR THE WELL-KNOWN

CONNAUGHT ABRATED WATER CO.

EVERYTHING AT MODERATE PRICES.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

Special Telephones are provided for customers' use.



"Take Sanatogen!"
 is the Physician's
 advice to Nerve Sufferers in
 every country.

And it is safe advice for you to follow, if you feel
 run down. For what stronger proof of the value of
 Sanatogen could you possibly demand, than the fact
 that it is praised by no fewer than 16,000 physicians,
 who have written enthusiastic letters to the manu-
 facturers regarding the benefits their own patients have
 derived from Sanatogen?

Ask your own doctor, and write for the Free Book
 to-day.

Sanatogen contains nothing harmful, and may
 be taken freely even by young children. It is
 simply a scientific health food, with true tonic
 properties, and with lasting effects. It is especially
 valuable in Dysentery, Chronic Diarrhoea, and
 other stomachic disorders.

Sanatogen is certain to do your health good—
 and especially your nerves—to buy a bottle to-day.
 It is sold by all Chemists.

Write at once for a Free Copy of "The Art of Living," by Dr. Andrew
 Wilson, the famous medical author. This interesting book tells you all
 about Sanatogen, and also contains a great deal of valuable advice on
 health topics. Please mention this paper and address the manufacturers
 of Sanatogen, Messrs. A. WULFING & Co., 6, Kinkiang Road, Shanghai.

Try Sanatogen To-day!

SIR CHARLES A. CAMERON,
 C.B., M.D., the famous analyst,
 writes:—"Sanatogen is an ex-
 cellent nerve food of the highest
 nutritive value, containing a
 large amount of organic phos-
 phorus in the form in which it
 can be easily absorbed."

Charles A. Cameron

DR. C. W. SALEEBY, the well-
 known physician, writes in one
 of his books:—"Sanatogen is a
 true tonic because it is an essen-
 tial nerve food; it actually helps
 to re-create the nerve machine.
 Here we are not dealing with a
 drug—here is a special nerve
 food which is very rapidly and
 completely absorbed."

C. W. Saleeby

DR. ERNEST OTT, physician
 extraordinary to the late King
 of England, writes:—"I have
 been using Sanatogen for a
 number of years with excellent
 results, notably in cases where
 it was desirable to build up the
 strength, stimulate the bodily
 functions, and to improve the
 circulation of the blood."

Ernest Ott

DR. G. GUERICO, physician to
 H.M. The King of Italy, writes:
 "I have used Sanatogen with
 marked benefit, and consider it
 a most excellent tonic food."

G. Guerico

LIFE IN BANGKOK.

The Impressions of a Casual
 Visitor.

Mr. George Rayne describes
 himself as author of Siamese Man-
 ners and Customs, and we should
 rather like to read it, says the
 "Bangkok Times." If it is nearly
 as good as his account of a motor
 meet in Bangkok, which appear-
 ed in "The Car" of June 11, it
 should be worth perusal. In his
 latest effort Mr. Rayne describes
 being awakened on the morning
 of the meet "by the royal gong
 beaten by the official. Welcome
 of the Dawn. By 6.30 we are up
 and dressed. A two minutes'
 spin in my host's car brings us to
 the sale, or metamorphosed
 temple, where we breakfast with
 European friends who are also
 going to the automobile meet.
 What a breakfast it is! Tea
 and fruit, beer and fish,
 whisky and omelette—what-
 ever you choose." Perhaps the
 author had the beer and whisky
 leaving the equally commonplace
 fish, omelette and fruit to the
 "eight or ten Englishmen" who
 sat there with him at food.
 While this famous meal was tak-
 ing place monks passed "throw-
 ing half contemptuous, half envi-
 ous glances at the barbarians devour-
 ing meat and strong drink
 within the rest house." We can
 well believe it.

"About eleven" he says, "we
 made a start," passing en-route
 "along the so-called New Road—
 formerly an elephant track." And
 so on. The motor meet is dis-
 missed in the sentence, "At least
 fifty cars are already drawn up
 beneath the trees in the ornamen-
 tal gardens of Dusit Park, and as
 many more are expected." As far

as Mr. Rayne is concerned that
 is the end of the motor car meet
 and motorists reading "The Car"
 may wonder what has happened
 to the cars. The remainder
 of the article describes a Siamese
 tiffin, and one can well under-
 stand the hankering for good
 curry and rice after the liquid
 nature of the first meal of the
 day. Mr. Rayne commenced the
 homeward trip presumably after
 the meet "in clear sunlight."
 "Soon," says the author, "we are
 back in the New Road. Our cars
 race along; the traffic is as busy
 as the Strand." The couple of
 meets we remember as taking
 place in the late King's
 reign did not allow participants
 to get home in clear sunlight.
 They did not even start until the
 afternoon was well advanced. The
 article is illustrated with three
 photos. One of them of the
 pavilion at Bang-pa-in is labelled
 "in the grounds of the Royal
 Palace, Bangkok." Of such is the
 glamour of the East.

Links with the Past.

Many interesting memories are
 revived by the death, in his 91st
 year, of Archbishop Kaye. His
 father, for a quarter of a century
 Bishop of Lincoln, was born in
 1783, and was a pupil of Dr.
 Burney, the father of the creator
 of "Evelina," and bore the
 chalice at the Coronation of Queen
 Victoria. He had also been pre-
 sent at the Coronations of George
 IV. and William IV. The late
 Archbishop himself had lived
 under five Sovereigns, and work-
 ed in the diocese of Lincoln un-
 der five Bishops and eight Deans.

EMPERESS OF ASIA.

Some Features of a Magnificent Vessel.

At the invitation of Mr D. W. Craddock, the popular General Traffic Agent in Hongkong for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's Steamship Line, a party of local Pressmen yesterday enjoyed tiffin on board the new mammoth liner the Empress of Asia and subsequently inspected this latest addition to the Company's big fleet. The vessel, as is known, has been in harbour for some two weeks past, and is on her maiden trip to take up her regular run on the Pacific. She leaves Hongkong tomorrow for Vancouver, and her run across the Pacific Ocean will be followed with great interest, inasmuch as her sister ship, the Empress of Russia, broke all records some little time back while on the corresponding trip.

It was a magnificent repast which was laid before the little party of visitors yesterday, showing unmistakably that the steward's department is in expert hands. The food is wholesome and dainty, and it is evident that the Company intends maintaining its high reputation in this important respect. Tiffin over, a thorough inspection was made of the magnificent liner. The vessel was fully described in the "Telegraph" on the vessel's arrival in Hongkong, and yesterday's room over the veritable floating palace confirmed the high impressions then formed of her. The party was conducted over the vessel by Capt. Robertson and Mr Craddock, who spared no pains to let the visitors see all that was to be seen. The roominess of the vessel, the magnificence of her fittings, the general air of comfort, and the thousand and one little arrangements made for the convenience of passengers, impressed one all the time. Everything was in good taste; art was combined with utility; and the passenger who would desire anything better than the Empress of Asia can offer him or her, would be a strange individual.

The luxuriously appointed smoking room, done out in the Jacobean style, with its oak panellings and massive pillars, is surely the last word in ship furnishing; while the spacious and beautifully fitted lounge is one of the finest apartments we have ever seen aboard ship. This latter is in the style of William and Mary, and down to the merriest detail the period is faithfully reflected. The gymnasium will undoubtedly be one of the most popular apartments on the vessel, fitted out as it is with all the latest equipment needed for exercise and amusement. Then there are the extremely cosy suites of rooms; the daintily furnished library and writing room; the palatial dining saloon; the conservatory; the numerous little cafes for private dinner parties; etc., etc. In fact, there is nothing lacking on this newest of new boats; she worthily represents modern shipbuilding genius.

WATER POLO.

Hongkong League; D.C.L.I. v. R.E's.

At the V.R.C. last evening the D.C.L.I. and the R.E. met in a water polo (league) match and after a desperate struggle the game ended in a draw of one goal each.

The game was a fast one from the commencement and when the whistle sounded for half time, the Engineers were in the happy position of being one goal up, Morrish having scored the goal early in the game. In the second half too, it appeared that the Engineers were going to prove their superiority, but it is a long lane that has no turning, and, after an unsuccessful attempt on the part of O'Neill, Walls scored for the Connishmen. Just before the conclusion Walls tried again but the shot was saved. Score, D.C.L.I. one goal; R.E. one goal.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received from the Manila Observatory by the American Consulate General Hongkong, at 8.30 a.m. to-day:

Cyclone or typhoon near or over Yaw moving W.N.W.

SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held this afternoon at the office of the department. The following letter read from the Government relative to appeals from the Board under section 205 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance:—

Colonial Secretary's Office,
July 31.

Dear Sir,

In reply to your letter No 151/13 of the 17th July I am directed to inform you that as no provision of the kind is made in the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, His Excellency the Governor in Council is not prepared to give any undertaking that in the event of an appeal from the Board under section 205 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, he will in all cases, before hearing the appeal, communicate the grounds of such appeal to the Board for consideration and report. Should however any case arise in which such a reference appears to be desirable, the Governor in Council will be glad to avail himself of the advice of the board.

Correspondence was read relative to the proposed underground trough-closet in D'Aguiar Street.

Mr Chan Kai-ming minuted:—The original site selected at the upper end of D'Aguiar Street is better than the second.

Mr F.B.L. Bowley:—How is the new site ventilated? The plans show no thorough means of ventilation.

Dr Fitzwilliams:—Having gone through all this with the site which was first approved, it seems that the choice of the new site is only doubling the number of objections. Why was the first site approved of, abandoned?

The Hon. Mr Hewett:—These conveniences must be set up in various parts of the town. Whenever suggested these sorts of objections will be raised by property owners. I think the original site the better of the two.

Plans of a proposed vermilion factory to be erected on a portion of Kowloon Inland Lot No 1218 Mongkoktsui were also considered.

Mr Bowley minuted:—Will women and children be employed? Section 43 means ventilation to be shown? Section 163 is there sufficient privy accommodation? Further plans showing sections and elevation will be submitted?

Dr Fitzwilliams:—Is the M.O.H. satisfied that the fumes from the processes employed in the factory will not be injurious to the inhabitants of neighbouring houses? What restrictions are imposed in Great Britain?

The M.O.H.:—I understand that Dr Pearce is quite satisfied (the factory is in Kowloon). The house regulations comprise notification to medical practitioners of all cases of mercurial poisoning and the prohibition child labour.

A CLEVER CAPTURE.

For some time past an electrician employed by the P.W.D. has been suspected of pilfering fittings. The case was put in the hands of Detective Sergeant Murphy, who very cleverly found out what was going on. Yesterday the detective stopped the man as he was leaving work and escorted him home, and there he found numerous fittings, the property of the P.W.D.

At the Police Court, this morning, Mr Melbourne sentenced the man to fourteen days imprisonment and four hours' stock.

BUNKERS

can be supplied at cheap rates.

SANDAKAN & S'BATTIK.

(British North Borneo).

At these ports steamers calling for bunker coal exclusively are exempt from all shipping dues and charges.

A. BUNE

POST OFFICE.

The Yingchow with the mail from London via Siberia of Friday the 25th ult., is due to arrive here on Wednesday the 13th inst.

The Arcadia with the English mail left Singapore on Saturday the 9th inst., at 8 a.m. and may be expected here on or about Wednesday the 13th inst., at noon. This packet brings the parcel mails closed in London for despatch by the all-sea route on the 9th ult., and for despatch overland on the 16th ult.

MAILS CLOSE.

Straits and Ceylon—Per Hitaobi Maru, 13th inst., 5 p.m.
Hongkong—Per Petchaburi 12th inst., 5 p.m.

Port Courbet—Per Wuhu 13th inst., 8 a.m.
Swatow—Per Haimun, 13th inst., 10 a.m.

Swatow & Amoy—Per Kiukiang 13th inst., 10 a.m.
Sandakan—Per Mausang, 13th August, 10 a.m.

Swatow, Ningpo, Shanghai and North China—Per Kiukiang, 13th inst., 10 a.m.

Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, United States, South America and Canada via Vancouver (Europe via Siberia)—Per Empress of Asia, 13th August, 11 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per Choyhsang, 13th Aug., 11 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per Kaijo Maru, 13th Aug., 1 p.m.

Shanghai and North China (Europe via Siberia)—Per Arcadia, 13th Aug., 5 p.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per Choyhsang, 14th inst., 11 a.m.

Tientsin—Per Cheongshing 14th inst., 11 a.m.

Fort Bayard, Haiphong, Pakhol and Saigon—Per Hue, 14th Aug., 11 a.m.

Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, Sourabaya and Macassar—Per Tijmanok, 14th August, noon.

Shanghai and North China—Per Luohow, 14th Aug., 3 p.m.

Haiphong, Pakhol and Saigon—Per Sungkiang 15th inst., 8 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per Hatching, 15th August, 10 a.m.

Straits, and India via Calcutta—Yatehing, 15th Aug., 1 p.m.

Philippine Islands—Per Rubi, 15th August, 3 p.m.

Philippine Islands Australia, Timor, Tasmania, New Zealand via Port Darwin—Per Empire, 16th Aug., 10 a.m.

Straits, Burma, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt, and Europe via Brindisi. (Late Letters 11 a.m. to noon, Extra Postage 10 cents.) (Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail (Extra Postage 10 cents) (Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.) The Parcel Mail will be closed, Friday, at 5 p.m.—Per Delta, 16th August, 11 a.m.

Philippine Islands—Per Loongsang, 16th August at 1 p.m.

Philippine Islands, Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, United States, South America and Canada via San Francisco—Per Nile, 16th inst., 5 p.m.

Shanghai and North China, (Europe via Siberia)—Per Linan, 16th August, 5 p.m.

Wei-hai-wei and Tientsin—Per Kusichow, 16th Aug., 5 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per Haiyang, 19th inst., 10 a.m.

Philippine Islands—Per Tam'ing, 19th inst., 3 p.m.

Straits, Burma, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt, and Europe via Naples—Per Princess Alice, 20th August, 9 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per Anhui, 21st Aug., 3 p.m.

Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Victoria and Tacoma—Per Canada Maru, 23rd inst., noon.

SHIPPING NEWS.**ARRIVED.**

Hitaobi Maru, Jap. s.s. 4,163, T. Yamawaki, 11th inst.—Shanghai 8th inst., Gen N.Y.K.

Chenan, Br. s.s. 1,365, W. Lloyd Jones, 11th inst.—Canton Gen.—B. & S.

Tsintau, Ger. s.s. 1,002, F. Brickling, 11th inst.—Hohow 10th inst., Rice—M. & Co.

Landrat Scheiff, Ger. s.s. 1,620, A. Struve, 11th inst.—Saigon 8th inst., Rice—S. & Co.

Minnesota, Jap. 13,323, J. W. Garlick, 11th inst.—Seattle Wash Gen.—N.Y.K.

Luchow, Br. s.s. 1,321, Mesthrel, 11th inst.—Amoy, 10th inst., Gen.—B. & S.

Misumi Maru, Jap. 1,905, Uchitama, 11th inst.—Kwangyen 8th inst., Cement Stone—A. Buno

Rajah, Ger. s.s. 1,375, T. B. Jells, 11th inst.—Saigon 10th inst., Timber—M. & Co.

Choyhsang, Br. s.s. 1,424, M. Courtois, 12th inst.—Swatow 11th inst., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Choising, Ger. s.s. 1,021, F. Bruhn, 12th inst.—Saigon 7th inst., Rice—B. & S.

Rubi, Am. s.s. 2,797, James Miller, 12th inst.—Manila 10th Gen.—S. T. & Co.

Cheongshing, Br. s.s. 1,989, V. McChiddell, 12th inst.—Canton Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Kotichira Maru, Jap. 2,267, J. Yamanaka, 11th inst.—Chefoo via Weihaioi Gen.—N.Y.K.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

August 11.

Robert Dollar for San Francisco. Jobanno for Deli.

Kenjo Maru for Tourane. Hopsang for Daluy.

August 12.

Haitan for Foochow. Mausang for Sandakan.

Shidzuoka Maru for Seattle. Chihnuha for Iloilo.

Hitaobi Maru for London. Childar for Kwang Yen.

Kumsang for Kobe. Misumi Maru for Kwang Yen.

Japan for Calcutta. Wuhu for Port Courbet.

Luchow for Canton.

DEPARTED.

August 12.

Australian for Yokohama. Chongva for K. O. Wan.

Telemachus for Saigon. Amagisan Maru for Miki.

Amazona for Marseilles. Pressen for Hamburg.

Wakasa Maru for Yokohama. Tuimph for Tourane.

Namsang for Calcutta. Cheongshing for Canton.

Hangchow for Saigon.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per s.s. Luchow arrived from Shanghai 11th inst.

Buchannan, Mrs. Campbell.

Per s.s. Hitaobi Maru, arrived 11th inst., from Yokohama.

Alves, Mr. & Ma S.

Mrs. J. M. Nagahash S.

Arai, Lt. Com. Namma, R.

N. Ping, Chit

Banks, I. R.

O. Ho Him.

Okada, Mrs. I.

Evans, F. R.

Okonogi, J.

Falconer, Mr. & Ohta, W.

Mrs. P. J.

Ohma, Miss K.

Guillot, Mr. & Peck, F. M.

Mrs. R.

Rees, Miss D.

Guttery, Miss A.

Sing L. K.

Soares, Mrs.

H. Him Pad

Uchino, Miss T.

Hirose, T.

Williams, Mrs. C. H.

Irwin, G.

Yongman,

Kinosita, S.

Miss A. C.

Kitagawa, Y.

Kawakami, Miss Yoshida, Y.

Yoneda, T.

N.

Y. Fun Hashi

Lee, M.

Mills, A. H.

Per s.s. Tsintau, arrived 11th inst., from Hohow.

Blume, A.

Per s.s. Rubi, arrived from Man'ing, 12th inst.

Beech, Mrs. O.H. Krappentant, W. A.

TIDE TABLE.

11th Aug. to 17th August, 1913.

High Water 11.00

Low Water 5.00

Mean Time 11.00

Mean Time 5.00

Mean Time 11.00

Mean Time 5.00

Mean Time 11.00

Mean Time 5.00

Mean Time 11.00

Mean Time 5.00

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 12th at 11.08—Pressure has decreased slightly over the central Philippines and Annam. It is nearly stationary elsewhere.

The depression over S.W. China is now central to the West of Haiphong.

No returns from Japan. Moderate to light southerly winds are indicated over the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.08 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District. Forecast.

1 Hongkong and S.E. or variable winds, moderate to light; cloudy, some rain.

2 Formosa Channel S. winds moderate.

3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamooks The same as No. 1.

4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.

12th August, a.m.

Station. Hour. Barometer. Temperature. Humidity. Wind. Force. Weather.

Wootock 7a 29.6268 — — 0 b

Nemuro 6a — — — — 0 b

Hakodate — — — — 0 b

Tokio — — — — 0 b

Kochi — — — — 0 b

Nagasaki — — — — 0 b

Kshima — — — — 0 b

Oshima — — — — 0 b

Naha — — — — 0 b

Ishijima — — — — 0 b

Bonin Is. — — — — 0 b

Chefoo — — — — 0 b

W'haiwei — 29.6478 82 — 0 —

Hankow — — — — 0 b

Ichang — — — — 0 b

Kiukiang — — — — 0 b

Changsha — — — — 0 b

Shanghai — 29.6377 100 — 1 b

Gutzlaff — 29.7479 — — 2 cv

Sharp P. — 29.7235 — — 0 b

Amoy — 29.7682 87 — 2 c

Swatow — 29.6980 91 — 1 b

Taihu — 29.72 — — 2 c

Taihu — 29.74 — — 2 c

Tsinan — 29.71 — — 2 c

Koshun — 29.69 — — 2 c

P'dores — 29.69 — — 2 c

Canton — 29.69 — — 2 c

H'kong — 29.6779 91 — 1 c

Gap Rock — 29.64 — — 3 c

Macao — 29.6578 — — 2 c

Wachow — 29.64 — — 2 c

Pakhoi — 29.64 — — 2 c

Hohow — 29.6379 — — 4 c

Phuilen — 29.6484 — — 0 c

Tourane — 29.8277 — — 5 c

C. St. J. — 29.7474 — — 1 c

Aparri — 29.7974 — — 0 c

Manila — 29.7778 — — 1 b

Legaspi — 29.8332 — — 1 b

Iloilo — 29.8487 — — 2 b

Bacolod — 29.8487 — — 2 b

Cebu — 29.8487 — — 2 b

Labuan — 29.8487 — — 2 b

Labuan — 29.8487 — — 2 b

Labuan — 29.8487 — — 2 b

Labuan — 29.8487 — — 2 b